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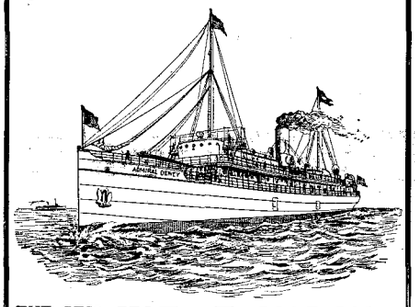

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NON-UNION MINERS.

IF the miners' union approved the violence in the strike region last summer, it is not a fit organization to make contracts with; and if it disapproved the violence, but could not control its members, then it is, by its weakness, equally unfit—such is the dilemma upon whose horns the operators' lawyers are trying to impale the United Mine Workers, in the argument before the strike commission. For four days, from December 17 to 20, a procession of non-unionists, their wives and children, passed in review before the commission and told of violence, boycotting, abuse, and intimidation. No newspaper defends the perpetrators of these acts, and none charges now that the violence existed only in the imagination of "yellow journal" reporters.

The following paragraphs from the report of the proceedings for December 18 is a fair sample of the non-unionist testimony:

"The first witness to-day said that a member of the miners' union threatened to kill him if he did not stop working, and finally did shoot him. The offender was sent to prison.

"The next three witnesses were John Hoffman and his son, and the son's wife. The men were working at the Upper Lehigh Colliery assisting in putting in a new boiler. They said a crowd of strikers visited their home at midnight to harm the son. He fled five miles to another town, and the crowd smashed the furniture and attempted to burn the house.

"The next witness said he and his wife were hung in effigy in the streets of Nanticoke, the effigy of the wife being of a most offensive character.

"Mrs. Kate McNamara, of Parsons, the mother of four small children, whose husband was in the mines and could not come home for fear of bodily harm, testified that their house was destroyed by fire at night and she and her children were rescued with difficulty.

"Counsel for the miners called the commission's attention to the fact that the fire had not been connected with the strikers. Judge Gray said that while the evidence did not directly connect the strikers with the fire, the inference was that the fire was most probably of incendiary origin.

"August Scheuch, of Hazleton, who worked for the Lehigh Valley Company, testified that he was attacked by a mob while he and his sons were going to work. He was severely injured by stones, was stabbed three times, and had five ribs broken. He was acting as a coal and iron policeman, but did not use his pistol because he was afraid of hitting his son. Many of the men in the crowd were strikers, among them being Squire McKelvey, of Hazleton. His son corroborated his testimony.

"Henry Vermillye, of Dorrancetown, said he was forced to join the union by the superintendent of the John C. Haddock Coal Company in order to keep peace at the colliery. He left the colliery because he thought the union was too arbitrary. He worked for another company during the strike. He was hung in effigy, stones were thrown at him while going to and from his work, and storekeepers were compelled to refrain from selling his relatives the necessaries of life.

"John Doran, manager of the Wilkesbarre Lace Mills, testified that because he would not discharge two girls who had relatives working in the mines the 1,100 employees went on strike and stayed out eight weeks."

Such testimony as this "calls for undivided public indignation," declares the New York *Sun*, "with the resolve that hereafter lawlessness must be punished and put down without mercy or compromise, and organized labor be required to pursue its ends by other means." Mr. Mitchell's assertion that the violence was instigated by the coal and iron police is not warranted by this testimony, notes the Philadelphia *Record*, but, "on the contrary, it shows that assaults by the strikers upon peaceable non-union workers were by no means infrequent." Many papers that sympathize with the miners' side of the controversy condemn the lawless acts that marked the strike.

The Philadelphia *North American*, however, holds that all this testimony is irrelevant to the question at issue, and, therefore, should not have been admitted. To quote:

"The arbitration commission was not created to ascertain whether or not there were disorder and violence in the anthracite coal district during the strike. If the scope of its inquiry does not cover the notorious defiance of the organic law of Pennsylvania by railroad corporations in the coal trust, it is limited to the simple question of wages and hours of labor, and can not be extended consistently to acts of lawlessness incidental to the strike.

"Acts of lawless violence were committed by strikers and their friends. It is as unnecessary for the operators to prove that fact as it is idle in the miners to deny it and foolish for any one to attempt to justify it. Unless the commission proposes to make a thorough investigation of the history of the anthracite mining business, dig deep into the causes of industrial conflicts, fix responsibility for the existence of poverty and ignorance in a nation rolling in wealth, and constitute itself the judge between the House of Have and the House of Want, its proper course is to affirm judicial knowledge of the fact that strikers are not invariably peaceable, and direct the operators to confine themselves to the questions at issue.

"It is the business of the commission to ascertain what wages the operators should pay to the miners. Evidence that a crowd of foreigners stoned a fellow laborer or fired his house does not assist the commission in reaching a conclusion as to the cost of producing a ton of coal. The operators are plainly eager to make strike violence the main issue and divert attention from the exposure of their attempts to deceive the commission with carefully falsified figures relating to wages paid to their em-

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ployees. They should be denied the privilege of putting in evidence on any other point or making any statement whatever until they have produced a true record of wages and proved its accuracy beyond possibility of doubt.

"The commission knows there was disorder around the mines, and it knows also that there would have been no violence, no rioting, no boycotting had the coal trust shown the slightest consideration for public interests. Acceptance of the miners' proposal to arbitrate would have preserved the peace and averted all the evils accompanying and following the strike. When the operators invited a strike they knew it would lead to lawlessness, and they confidently expected the foreign laborers, whom they had imported to reduce wages and disorganize the unions by supplying two men for every job, to make trouble so serious as to call for military suppression and to turn public opinion against the cause of the strikers."

CROWDED CONDITION OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE Venezuela blockade may be "peaceful," some of the New York papers remark, but the blockades on the elevated and surface lines in the metropolis are decidedly belligerent. Belligerent, also, is the attitude of the New York newspapers and associations that are trying to relieve the crush by prodding the street-railroad officials with demands for more cars. Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Borough President Cantor, the State railroad commissioners, the Merchants' Association, the Women's Health Protective Association, the Passengers' Rights Association, and the Central Federated Union are agitating for better accommodations, and if the Board of Aldermen fails to enact remedial legislation, there is a prospect that the matter will be carried into the legislature.

The Sun and *The Evening Post* seem to think that the railroad companies have been swamped by a tremendous increase in population within the last year. It is reckoned, roughly, that the elevated and surface lines on Manhattan island carry about 500,000 people southward in the morning and back at night, and the officials aver that it is a physical impossibility to run more cars than they are now running. The underground road is to be ready in a year, but it is common remark that that road, too, will soon be swamped by the city's rapid growth. *The Sun* sums up the situation thus:

"The clamor in the public prints over the shortcomings of our system of local transportation is full of interest. Our elevated railroad system and our electric and other surface lines are plainly inadequate. Inadequate also are our streets. There is not room enough for the traffic of New York and the congestion is gravely prejudicial to business, to comfort, and to health.

"But that which we have to endure now is trivial when compared with what the near future has in store for us; and it is apparent to all competent observers that even the accession to our resources of the underground system will afford a merely momentary and wholly insufficient relief.

"We are confronted with a problem the like of which was never before presented to any great community. Nothing at all approaching it has ever existed anywhere else. New York is ten times as long as it is wide. However rapid and great be its growth, it must ever be confined to that singularly shaped area. *It expansion is now, and always will be, vertical*; and that expansion has only been made possible by that simple but most revolutionary invention, the vertical railway, or elevator. Every foot of ground in lower New York is foredoomed to the skyscraper, and each succeeding skyscraper is betraying an inevitable tendency to go yet higher than its predecessors.

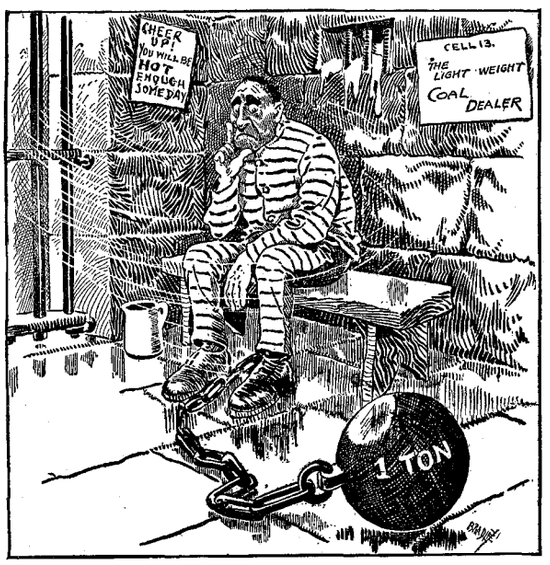
"In the very near future all of lower New York will be built up into the air, and where shall we then find ourselves in the matter of all transportation—elevated, surface, tunnel, horse, automobile, and foot? The prospect is overwhelming! To meet the absolute necessities of the public circulation we shall need not less than a dozen tubular railroads, like those of London, from sixty to seventy feet below the surface. Nothing less will satisfy. So acute is this condition even now becoming that the underground road which is approaching completion will not have been opened to the public before a deeper system of tubular transit will have been projected. It will have been projected, but it will not have reached completion before the public patience shall have been fairly exhausted.

"And what of the streets themselves? The congestion of cars and vehicles of all descriptions at every great intersection of traffic is already a very serious matter. It is visibly growing worse, and it presents a condition that is quite incredible to any one who has not seen it and suffered from it.

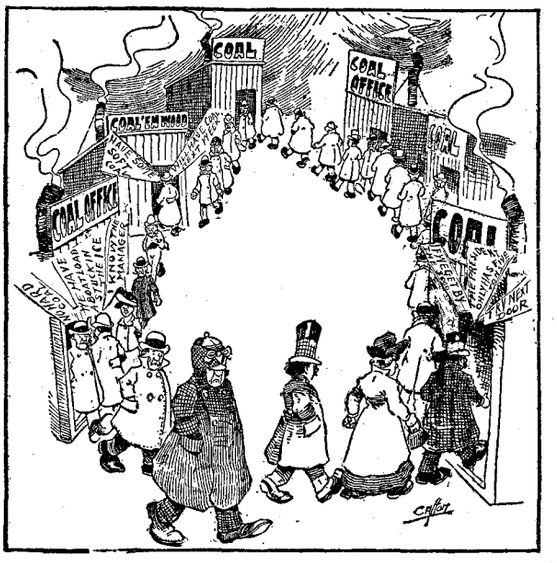
"Of a certainty the problem which we have to work out is an extraordinary one. We can not change our topography, but we can not go on piling our tremendous population interminably up and up into the air without making provision for its transportation back and forth, the like of which no other community in the world was ever called on to devise."

The jam in New York has proved too much even for ex-Chief Devery, and he has moved his real-estate office from a downtown skyscraper to a place nearer home. He explains in a newspaper interview that it made him so dizzy every time he looked out of the window of his skyscraper office that he couldn't read his morning mail. And furthermore:

"That riot you stack up against goin' down in the morning



GIVE HIM FULL WEIGHT.
—*The Chicago News.*



HAVE *you* BEEN THE ROUNDS?
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

CARTOONS OF A COLD WINTER.

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and back again at dinner-bell time is on the football order—too strong to suit me. No hangin' to a strap an' doin' the loop-the-loop stunt for mine if I don't have to. Why, I got tangled up in the middle of Broadway the other day among a lot of trucks and a policeman had to come and lead me out like a child. Then them shoot-the-chute elevators put my breakfast on the bum. Fer mine a big chair on the sidewalk level where I can walk from the house without gettin' tied in knots."

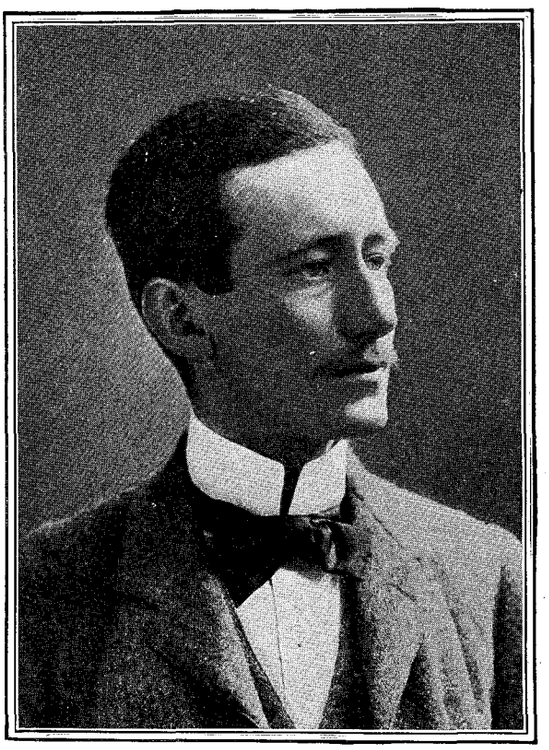
MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

"WHETHER Italy succeeds in collecting its bill from Venezuela or not, it has made the whole world its debtor," says the New York *Mail and Express*, commenting upon the success of the young Italian inventor, Marconi, in establishing wireless communication across the Atlantic. The inventor, who has kept very quiet about his work, announced December 21 that he had sent inauguratory messages to the King of Great Britain and the King of Italy, from his station at Cape Breton, Canada, to Poldhu, Cornwall, England. The messages contained from twenty to thirty words each. About a year ago Marconi announced that the letter "S" had been signaled from his Cornwall station to the Newfoundland coast. "Marconi has done the deed," says the New York *Sun*, "and it is one of the greatest ever done." The Baltimore *News* declares that the work "is a great triumph, so wonderful in its results as to give ground for looking to future wonders of invention as startling as any of those of the past." The Providence *Journal* says:

"The mind refuses to grasp the significance of this achievement in Cape Breton. When the first Atlantic cable was laid, the world greeted it as one of the most marvelous facts of the nineteenth century, and indeed it was. It required faith and courage to lay a telegraph line under the ocean from continent to continent, and success was attained only after repeated discouragements. But is it not a greater achievement to manipulate the mere atmosphere and cause it to carry, without wires or any other exterior medium, the winged words of men? From this initial success greater successes will grow. There is at present some difficulty in transmitting despatches in bright sunlight, tho why the rays of the sun should interfere is not clearly understood. It is safe to say that other hindrances will be encountered before the two continents are put into absolutely reliable wireless communication with one another. But Marconi's feat of Sunday points the way to complete success. If within one year so great an advance can be made as is represented in the difference between the transmission of the one letter 'S' and the sending of a message of over thirty words, what may we not hope for in the immediate future? Meanwhile, the congratulations of all the nations are due to Marconi for bringing to pass what would have been considered impossible and absurd not long ago."

But some papers believe that it will be a long time before the wireless system can become a commercial factor. They declare that there are many defects to be perfected. "That it will for a long time be anything more than an auxiliary to the cable may well be doubted," says the New York *Evening Post;* and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* thinks that "the entire system is too uncertain; too indefinite as to actual results at all times, to accept it as an actual addition to the world's working forces." Sir William Henry Preece, formerly president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a well-known electrician of London, declares that wireless telegraphy will never become a serious competitor of the submarine cable. He thinks that there is a lack of reliability, no privacy, and that the wireless system is slower than the cables. Colonel Reber, of the United States army, Signal Service branch, expresses about the same opinion. In a paper read before the National Geographical Society, he states that the advantages are and will remain in favor of the wire service wherever it can be established, and the practical use of the wireless system will be limited to the communication of ship with ship and of ships with the shore. In the wireless system secrecy is impossible. Anybody understanding the system may read a wireless message, and one system may be made to interfere with another. Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"It is likely, however, the existing vested interests in long-distance communication will hear of M. Marconi's successful experiment without much added or undue perturbation. They have enjoyed possession of their own peculiar field for more than a generation, and will not readily surrender it. As the existing surface telegraph system rose to the occasion when the telephone was introduced, and made effectual provision against its threatened rivalry, so the commercial cable lines should be enabled to clip the buoyant wings of the various devices of wireless telegraphy. To be already in possession of the field is in itself a



WILLIAM MARCONI.

distinct advantage, worth many points of presumed superiority imputed to a rival system. A perfectly organized cable service, responsive quickly at all points to the demands of commerce, need fear no wireless assailants 'horsed on the sightless couriers of the air.' The new system, if rendered commercially effective, would be far more likely to create for itself a new sphere of usefulness than to trench upon ground already occupied in the public service.

"The extraordinary feat of wireless transmission which M. Marconi claims to have performed is by no means under-estimated by the public, notwithstanding open or covert derogation in expert quarters. But the popular mind does not exactly understand the matter as yet, and prefers not to sail on a sea of speculation. If telegraphy without wires should be at length realized, there would be laurel wreaths and rewards galore for all concerned; if not, the great world's pulses would beat on quite undisturbed."

Another phase in the discussion regarding the wireless system is its use in war. Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is so impressed with the possibilities of wireless messages that he wants the United States Government to control all stations along the coast to protect the operations of the United States navy in times of war against interference with wireless telegraph signals between ships and the shore. This is a "matter for serious attention," says the New York *Sun*. France has taken the station at Cherbourg, because it was believed to be a menace to national defense. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too,

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sees international complications in the use of wireless telegraphy. It says:

"The action of France is important, because it seems likely that that Government will either forbid the use of the system or else absolutely control it. In time of war, of course, a code would be used which one would suppose would be a sufficient guaranty, but the facts which have been revealed in the last few years indicate that every nation has at every European capital a band of spies who procure codes and secret plans and the like with unfailing regularity. The Esterhazy crime for which Dreyfus was persecuted is a case in point. With every war-vessel equipped with the system the next naval war is sure to be very interesting and will involve tactics and situations which would have made Lord Nelson shiver.

"Practically wireless systems have proved a success, and it remains to be seen to what extent they will be used in commerce and national intercourse. They are certain to make changes which will give great opportunites to the future historian."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON SECESSION.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Boston, descendant of the Puritans and of the only Presidents that Massachusetts has given to the nation, a brevet brigadier-general for services in the Civil War, formerly president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now a writer of history, is attracting almost as much attention at seventy as he ever did in his earlier years. The press are now discussing an address which he delivered on December 22 at a banquet of the New England Society in Charleston, S. C., in which he considered the ethics of secession. His conclusion is, in brief, that both sides were right. Most of the newspapers seem glad to accept this comforting compromise, altho some are willing to go with him only half-way, and admit that their own side was right. Two of the latter class are the Springfield *Republican*, on the Northern side, and the Charleston *News and Courier*, on the Southern. The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* agrees with Mr. Adams so heartily that it suggests him for the Presidency.

Mr. Adams's method of vindicating both sides may be seen in the following paragraphs from his address:

"So far as I can ascertain, every State of the federation became a member of the Union with mental reservations, often unexpressed, growing out of local traditions and interests, in the full and correct understanding of which the action of each must be studied. Dissatisfied with the past and doubtful of the future, jealous of liberties, to the last degree provincial and suspicious of all external rule, intensely common sensed, but illogical and alive with local prejudice, the one thing our ancestry united in most apprehending was a centralized Government.

"What did the framers of the Constitution propose? Taking refuge in metaphysics, they proposed a contradiction in terms—a divided sovereignty. Sovereignty, it was argued, was in the people. But who are the people? The people of the United States, it was replied, are the aggregate of those inhabiting the particular States. Then they began to apportion sovereignty, oblivious of the fact that sovereignty does not admit of apportionment. Pursuing some vague analogy of the solar system, and conceiving of States as planets in their orbits, the people of the particular States assigned to the nation a modicum of sovereignty, conferred another modicum on the state governments, and reserved whatever remained to themselves. Now, it is written, 'No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to one and despise the other.' The everlasting truth of this precept in the fulness of time held good in our case. From the moment the fathers sought to divide the indivisible, the result was written on the wall. It was a mere question of years and of might.

"Thus, intentionally by some of the most farseeing, unintentionally by others anxious to effect only a more perfect union, a pious fraud was in 1788 perpetrated on the average American, and his feet were directed into a path which inevitably led him to the goal he least designed for his journey's end.

"When the federal Constitution was framed and adopted—'an indestructible Union of imperishable States'—what was the law of treason—to what or to whom, in case of final issue, did the average citizen owe allegiance? Was it to the Union, or to his State? As a practical question, seeing things as they then were—sweeping aside all incontrovertible legal arguments and metaphysical disquisitions—I do not think the answer admits of doubt. If put in 1788, or, indeed, at any time anterior to 1825, the immediate reply of nine men out of ten in the Northern States, and of ninety-nine out of a hundred in the Southern States, would have been that, as between the Union and the State, ultimate allegiance was due to the State. In studying the history of that period, we are confronted by a condition, and not a theory; but, as I read the record and understand the real facts of that now forgotten social and political existence, in case of direct and insoluble issue between sovereign State and sovereign nation between 1788 and 1861, every man was not only free to decide, but had to decide for himself; and, whichever way he decided, he was right. . . . . .

"I assert in its fundamentals there was no right or wrong about it; it was an inevitable, irrepressible conflict—the question

THE $1,000,000 CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. —*The Baltimore Herald.*

THE KEROSENE CONSUMER: "See here, if I furnish the cash, why don't I get my name in the papers, too?" —*The Chicago News.*

SOME OIL SKETCHES.

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of sovereignty was to be decided, and either side could offer good ground, historical and legal, for any attitude taken in regard to it. That shield did actually have a silver as well as a golden side."

If the attempt to secede had been made earlier, it would have succeeded, Mr. Adams thinks. He says:

"I hold that, here again, it was merely a question of time, and that such a withdrawal as then took place would never have failed of success at any anterior period in our national history. It was steam and electricity which then settled the issue of sovereignty; not argument, not military skill, not wealth, courage, or endurance; not even men in arms. Before 1861 steam and electricity, neither on land nor water, had been rendered so subservient to man as to make him equal to the prodigious, and unprecedented, task then undertaken and finally accomplished. In that case, might in the end made right; but the end was in no degree a foregone conclusion."

If the latter statement is true, remarks the Charleston *News and Courier*, dryly, "we do not care particularly what view he and the people of the section from which he comes may take of the achievements of Might over Right. We are perfectly willing to let the case rest there for all time." "The doctrine of secession was written in the Constitution and it required the sword to reverse it," declares the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*. The Charleston *Post* supplements Mr. Adams's finding by the conclusion that not only was the war inevitable, but that the resulting Union was inevitable. It says, in a discerning editorial:

"The question which could not be determined in the beginning had to be settled before the end, and it was bound to be settled at last in favor of a union, not because that was abstractly the right settlement, but because it was practically the most expedient and in a large consideration the best. Whether the Union should be enforced by the North or the South remained for material conditions to determine. It is reasonable to conclude that the weaker of the opposing forces only would have withdrawn from the compact, and it happened that the South was the weaker. Had the South felt its control of the national impulse sure, it would have remained and forced the North to make the issue, and had the issue been so made the North would have been brought back into the Union as the South was.

"It is a very excellent thing to hear such words from an Adams of Massachusetts as were heard last night from this worthy representative of a most distinguished line, and it is interesting and very appropriate that a representative of Massachusetts should pronounce what he well termed the 'final word' on secession in the very place where that idea was put into practical effect."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, thinks the case was not so much a matter of theory as would appear from Mr. Adams's address. It says:

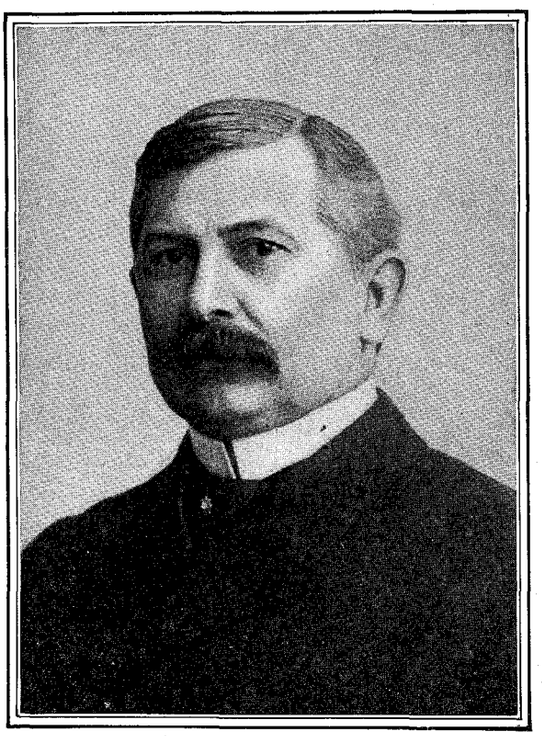
"Back of the argument for State allegiance was an evil interest dictating and justifying it all; and without the existence of that peculiar material interest there would never have been resistance to the forces making for nationality, carried to the point it was. In this aspect of the case the civil war can not be described as inevitable. It was the work of human greed and selfishness carried to the point of being ready to fight to maintain themselves in peculiar privilege and power; and we might as well say that men are absolutely helpless against such impulses as to say that the war was inevitable. Failing to find any support for the one assertion, we must deny the truth of the other."

Still another theory of the war is set forth in a circular that is being sent out as "The Georgia Confederate Bulletin No. 2." It says, in part:

"The Northern States rebelled against the Constitution of the Revolutionary fathers of the republic and overthrew it and set up an imperial government; made war upon the South, invaded and subjugated her. Abraham Lincoln headed the greatest rebellion since history has been written—3,300,000 of the best-armed, best-drilled, and best-equipped soldiers money and power could command. President Jefferson Davis led the most patriotic army since history commenced—600,000 men, all told—without arms or ordnance, without commissary or quartermaster. Blockaded by sea and walled in by land, by the Yankee rebels, negroes, and foreigners, the Confederate army killed and wounded more than three Yankees to every one of their enlisted men, as shown by their rolls. But with the world to back them they, after four long years, overpowered the Confederate army, and the flag of truth and liberty that had waved over the bravest and most patriotic people that ever lived was furled over the grave of Democracy, and the virtue of the ballot took its flight at Appomattox."

NEW YORK'S NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

MAYOR LOW'S selection of Maj.-Gen. Francis V. Greene to succeed Col. John N. Partridge as police commissioner is regarded by most of the New York papers as a wise choice. "It is creditable to the judgment and good faith of the mayor,"



MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE,
The new head of the New York city police department.

remarks *The Times;* and *The Tribune* says that "it justifies a hope that the most important department of the municipal government, and the one which thus far has done Mayor Low's administration least credit, will steadily, if perhaps slowly, be imbued with the right spirit and ultimately raised to a satisfactory standard of discipline and efficiency." If General Greene's intrinsic qualities, it adds, "do not fit him for the place in which so many predecessors have been found wanting, there is a widespread misunderstanding as to the kind of man he is or as to the kind of man a police commissioner should be."

General Greene was graduated from West Point in 1870 and was afterward an instructor in the academy. He was military attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg from 1877 to 1879. He served in the war with Spain, in Cuba, and the Philippines, and soon after the war was made major-general. He is the author of a number of works on military subjects. General Greene was president of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company, and, up to the time of his appointment as police commissioner, was president of the Eastern Trust Company. He is a Republican and was presi-

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dent of the Republican county committee in 1900. "No man of his caliber and training has ever before been called to this position," says *The World*, and if he reorganizes and directs the police on "entirely non-partizan lines," then "Mayor Low's administration may yet see the inauguration of that only effective and permanent police reform—one that shall 'take politics out of the police and the police out of politics.'" So, too, think *The Times*, *The Evening Post*, and *The Mail and Express*.

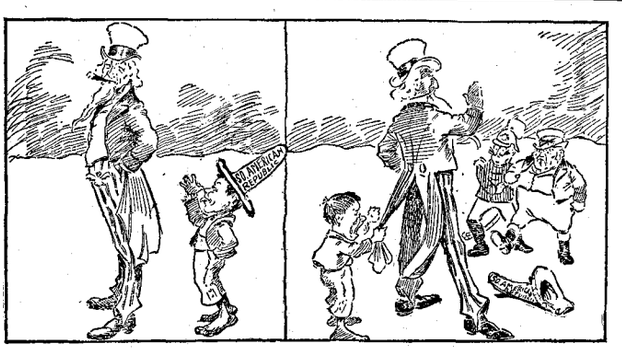
The Brooklyn *Times* and *Standard Union* both believe that it would have been better had the mayor chosen some man who had served on the police force; but *The Times* says that "so far as can be known, the mayor could hardly have made a better choice, outside of the ranks of the force." *The Standard Union* says:

"Perhaps General Greene will make as good a police commissioner as Captain Goddard, but he is, nevertheless, in the nature of an experiment. Yet he can hardly prove a failure, for he has only to carry out the work so admirably planned by his predecessor, who was hounded out of office by a lot of impracticable and perhaps insincere reformers, to place the department in an excellent position both as to discipline and work accomplished. What an energetic man of fine executive ability may do in addition toward elevating the standard of service rendered by the police will no doubt be done during the next year by General Greene."

ONE of the big flywheels in the machinery hall of the St. Louis exposition is to attain a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute. South American visitors will be provided with reserved seats.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ENDING OF THE WAR ON VENEZUELA.

THE American papers show a loss of interest in the Venezuelan imbroglio at the very time when they are declaring triumphantly that American diplomacy has scored another success. The success is the President's persuasion of all concerned to "tell their troubles" to The Hague court of arbitration, and the loss of interest appears to be due to the fact that a war is more interesting than a lawsuit. It seems to be the general opinion that the President has done good turns to President Castro, who can hardly gain less from arbitration than from war; to the Powers, whose blockade was not yielding anything in the way of debt payments: to The Hague court, which has been practically "boycotted" by the Powers, as a French deputy remarks, since it was organized, three and a half years ago; and to the United States, which is relieved at the same time of the danger of a war uncomfortably near and full of possible complications, and of the responsibility of acting as arbiter. The desire of the Powers that Mr. Roosevelt arbitrate their claims was opposed by nearly every prominent newspaper in the United States, and his success in inducing the disputants to resort to The Hague court aroused a corresponding amount of gratification. The President and the Monroe Doctrine, in fact, seem to emerge from the imbroglio with increased prestige. Mr. Roosevelt's "success in bringing all the nations involved to his original plan of arbitration is a proof of his own personal strength



ALWAYS SASSY— UNTIL TROUBLE COMES.
—*The Des Moines Register and Leader.*

VENEZUELAN ARMY: "Horrors! It is going to be settled by arbitration!" —*The Baltimore Herald.*

U. S.: "Who steals your purse steals trash, hey, Castro?"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

"FORBEAR, I PRAY, SENORES; SANTA CLAUS, HE LIVES FARTHER NORTH!"
—*The Baltimore News.*

CASTRO AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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and an evidence of the commanding position of the United States," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*. And the New York *Evening Telegram* says:

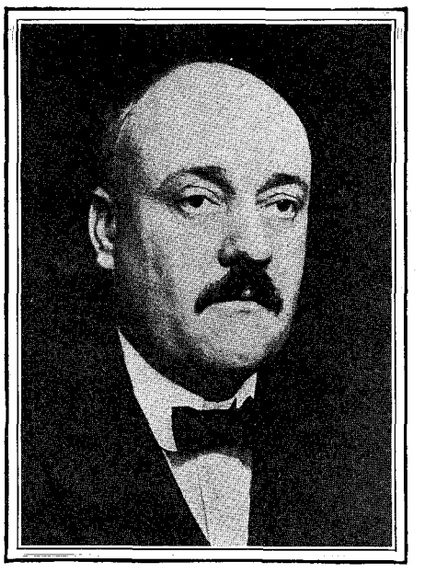
"In the record of President Roosevelt's Administration for 1902 nothing will be more memorable or serviceable than the two signal victories achieved for arbitration —one bringing an end to the lamentable coal strike and the other clearing the way to the peaceful settlement of the menacing Venezuelan trouble. In both cases the action of the President was non-official. He simply used his good offices to settle a dispute which, tho deplorable and harmful to the public, was no affair of the Government at Washington. Yet he rendered in one case a most timely national and in the other international service."

The Monroe Doctrine is protected in the treaty by which The Hague court was formed, so that the present arbitration will not call it into question. Indeed, the New York *Mail and Express* believes that the doctrine has not only been upheld, but that its scope has been broadened, for "the principle is established that the claims of Europe against the weakest American state must be proved before they can be collected." The daily newspapers seem to be under the impression that the Venezuelan case will be the second one to be referred to The Hague court; but, as noticed in our issue for November 29 (page 715), nearly twenty cases have been referred to it, some of them cases of considerable importance. There is a weak point in the reference of the case to that court, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, in the fact "that the tribunal has no power to enforce its judgments, so it is conceivable that the whole process of coercion would have to be begun over again."

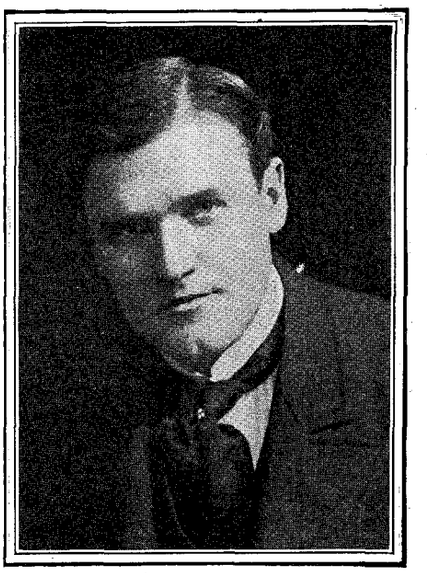
The attitude of our newspapers during the imbroglio arouses the admiration of the New York *Times*, which says:

"We own that we are proud of the American press in its course in the controversy concerning Venezuela, of which the most critical stage appears to have passed. And when we say the American press we necessarily mean the American people, whose casual mood the American press have never failed to reflect with accuracy. What we particularly mean is the sobriety, the moderation, the circumspection with which the American press, so much of it as counts at all, has handled this very delicate business. It has formed and expressed its opinions upon the passing phases of the controversy under an evident sense of responsibility for its utterances, of responsibility for the impression it made upon its own immediate constituency, of the necessity that it should not excite or inflame its readers, and also, in the cases of all important papers, of responsibility for the effect which its utterances might have if transmitted or translated abroad. There has been nothing of the swashbuckler in its attitude, no talk of 'backing down' or of 'taking water,' no 'fifty-four-forty or fight.' On the contrary, there has been manifest a desire to avoid wounding or even irritating expressions against any of the nations concerned.

"Perhaps this 'correct' attitude might not have been so sedulously maintained if Germany alone had been in question. If the moderation of the American press indicates merely that the American people in general have come to place a higher value than they ever placed before on the mutual good-will and the cooperation in common causes of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, the great empire and the great republic, it is already most valuable. But we believe that it indicates even more than that. We think it denotes that since our entry into 'world politics,' as a consequence of the war with Spain, we have become generally conscious of our international responsibilities, and that we in general perceive the impossibility of maintaining our old exclusive and at the same time defiant attitude when, feeling ourselves impregnable at home, we said and felt 'What have we to do with abroad?' That time has passed. Anything that quickens our sense of international responsibility necessarily tends to quicken our sense of national and civic responsibility. In this view the most earnest of anti-imperialists may find some consolation for our recent acquisitions."



R. K. MUNKITTRICK,
Judge.



H. L. WILSON,
Puck.

EDITORS OF AMERICAN HUMOROUS WEEKLIES.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WILL Castro write a book or will he lecture?—*The Chicago News.*

PERHAPS a tax on imported shells would help Venezuela out of her difficulties.—*The Detroit News.*

MATTERS have not gone so far as to warrant the return of Prince Henry's scarf-pins.—*The Chicago News.*

A LOT of Russian Doukhobors are to settle in Turkey. Seems to us this serves the Sultan right.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MONROE rimes with go. It may yet be necessary for Uncle Sam to call the attention of certain European parties to this fact. — *The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CASTRO prudently concluded to come down from his perch before Mr. Rudyard Kipling made up his mind a fire a poem at him.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IT is a pity Mme. Humbert did not escape to Venezuela. She would have made just the kind of a Minister of Finance that Castro has been looking for.—*The Buffalo Express.*

SENATOR MORGAN, to make sure of success for his negro colonization scheme in the Philippine Islands, should look well to the culture of the Filipino chicken.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SOME of Mr. Quay's tactics in favor of the Statehood bill are positively disreputable. The man has even called attention to the platform pledges of his party.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

TO sink those Venezuelan gunboats when they might have been chopped up into firewood and sold in this market was worse than a breach of international law.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE says, "If we had not sacrified wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba to-day." And by doing exactly the same thing, we do own the Philippines to-day.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF we get into real trouble over that South American business Mark Hanna can go west and organize a rough rider regiment, and then we shall see who will be the popular hero before the next convention.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Sultan gave a medal to an author recently, and at the same time stopped the sale of the man's book. The Sultan's method of literary encouragement might be tried to great public advantage in this country.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE latest report about J. Pierpont Morgan is that he is going to take a house in Washington. It must be on account of the gentle climate. Nothing that is going to be done at the capital this winter need frighten a trust man.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to make October 21 a national holiday in celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus. There are enough holidays already for the average American, but nobody will object to Congress making as many holidays for itself as the calendar will permit.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA'S "LITERARY INFERIORITY."

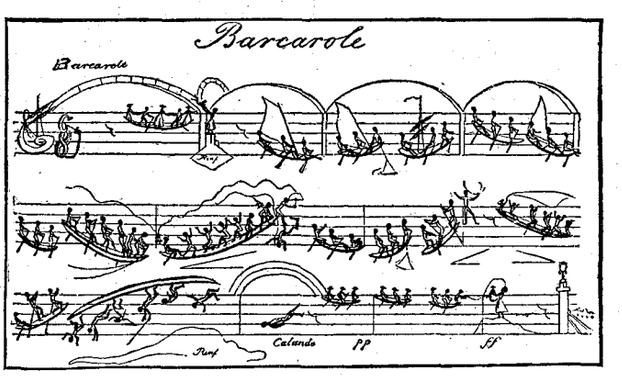
IT is sometimes argued that the literature of the United States lacks great qualities because American life until now has been too strenuous and active to admit of the atmosphere of intellectual repose necessary to the production and appreciation of art. A French scholar resident in this country, M. Albert Schinz, of Bryn Mawr College, takes an opposite view. American literature, he thinks, is distinctly inferior to that of other nations for the reason that it is born of conditions too prosperous and comfortable. He elaborates this argument as follows (in an article in *La Semaine Littéraire* (Geneva):

"What is it that inspires a poet or a writer? Struggles in noble causes, for liberty, country, religion, principles. And these conditions are only met with in the formative periods of peoples, not at the time when they have 'arrived.' The United States have 'arrived' too soon and too easily. Unlike the peoples of Europe, Americans have, so to speak, begun their evolution in the middle; and the periods that they have not jumped, they have crossed with prodigious rapidity. Thanks to their tardy entrance into the history of the world, they have, in a few years, passed over ground that the oldest nations have spent centuries in getting over. They have not had to conquer their country; they have not undergone long conflicts with neighboring peoples, accompanied by a long succession of heroic deeds, inspiring bards and minstrels. The rivalries of the Spanish, English, and French are prior to and remotely connected with the history of the United States. The dramatic features in the lives of the Puritans, Quakers, and other colonists are upon the whole quickly enumerated. Longfellow has extolled them in song of wholly modern sentimentality and sweetness; and, moreover, one of his two great poems, 'Hiawatha,' is an Indian epic, and the other, 'Evangeline,' retraces an episode of the war between the French and English in Canada. There has been nothing like the Crusades, nothing like the wars of religion. The emigrants departed for the New World simply because they were seeking a country where there should be no fratricidal wars in the name of God. Finally, there has been no great social revolution for the suppression of the privileged castes, like that whose echo filled the whole of the nineteenth century in Europe. There was no equality to win; it existed from the beginning. Two important events alone constitute the entire history of the United States: the acquisition of political liberty by the revolution against England—which has been and is still greatly exploited by writers—and the Civil War, which was at the same time the struggle for the enfranchisement of the negroes, and which has produced what is incontestably America's greatest literary masterpiece, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Free from all the shackles of deeply rooted and resisting traditions, the citizens of the New World knew well how to profit by the experiences of others, and find themselves to-day, economically and socially, the most prosperous nation on the globe. Never was it so thoroughly proved that a happy people has no history—but it is necessary to accept the consequences: neither will it have any literature. Let conditions in Russia be compared with those in the United States. Why is it that at the present time the literature of Russia is above all other European literatures truly interesting, truly living? It is because Russia has still her history before her; because politics, social organization, religion, still belong to the medieval period; because Tolstoy and Gorky, as well as Gogol and Dostoyevski, have still a great future with which to dazzle the eyes of their readers. . . . . .

"There is still another reason. Had America a great literature, yet would it have no readers. . . . There is still on the old continent a small literary public, the last representatives of a great tradition. Beyond the sea there is no tradition and no literary public, only the public. . . . The only kind of literature that is recognized is the novel—perhaps the dramatized novel should also be included—and the short story. Doubtless the classics are in all the libraries, but they are read in reality by only two classes of people: students (for whom the reading is obligatory) and the naïve, and neither the one class nor the other derive any pleasure from them. Even periodical literature is yielding more and more to the pressure of the novel. One of the best-known American reviews makes a specialty of publishing a complete novel in each monthly issue, and in the case of a holiday number a string of short stories is added to this novel to the exclusion of any other sort of article. A whole series of magazines publish nothing but short stories. . . . Whether you discuss the question of the immortality of the soul, or the Philippines, a rule of the game of Ping-Pong, or crab-fishing, never think of sending an article of more than 5,000 words—3,000 would be better—to an editor. He will return it unread, requesting you to be so kind as to submit it to the operation of Procrustes or to refrain from offering it again. As was wittily remarked one day by some one who was discussing this astonishing fact, had St. Paul sent his Epistle to the Corinthians to an editor of Boston, New York, or Chicago, he would have seen his divine prose come back to him by return mail, accompanied by a request to shorten it. . . . The fact is that the reader must not be asked for more than he can give. The men in America work exceedingly hard; it is impossible for them, if they read at all, to read what we call a serious book; they must have light literature or none at all. The women have, doubtless, more leisure; and they really constitute the reading public. . . . It may be added incidentally that as they possess to a high degree that delicacy of touch and that chic that is so often lacking in men, except perhaps Frenchmen, they have also more and more invaded literature as authors. It is so already in both America and England; it will be the same upon the European continent before long."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EXAMPLE OF PICTORIAL MUSIC.

THE subjoined tone-picture is an ingenious example of music combining qualities both of melody and of pictorial illustration. It is one of a series of pen-and-ink sketches printed at Leipsic in 1842, under the title "Nouveauté Musicale," and is reproduced by the London *Musical Times* from a booklet owned at one time by Friedrich Carl Meyer, librarian to the Prince Consort. "The name of the artist who drew these exceedingly clever sketches," says *The Musical Times*, "is unknown, but in



an explanatory note we are told that he wished by means of figures to express the life inherent in notes, and that he tried 'faithfully to observe the double unity of dramatic action and of melody.'" The following description is given of the Barcarolle:

"Fishermen are bidding farewell to their wives and sisters; one old woman entrusts her child to her husband. The weather is fine; the boats glide smoothly under lofty arches (signs for tying notes). But the weather changes: the sky becomes covered with clouds; the sea becomes stormy; the boats rise and fall with the waves; one breaks over the ship, and two men fall into the water. The fishermen in despair raise their hands to heaven. The tempest increases in fury; a boat founders; six fishermen are engulfed; one inanimate body is seen floating. Sea-gulls (rests) skim over the surface of the water. Some of the boats, with the lighthouse as a guide, hasten to return to the port. The mother in tears, waiting on the shore, receives back her child into her arms."

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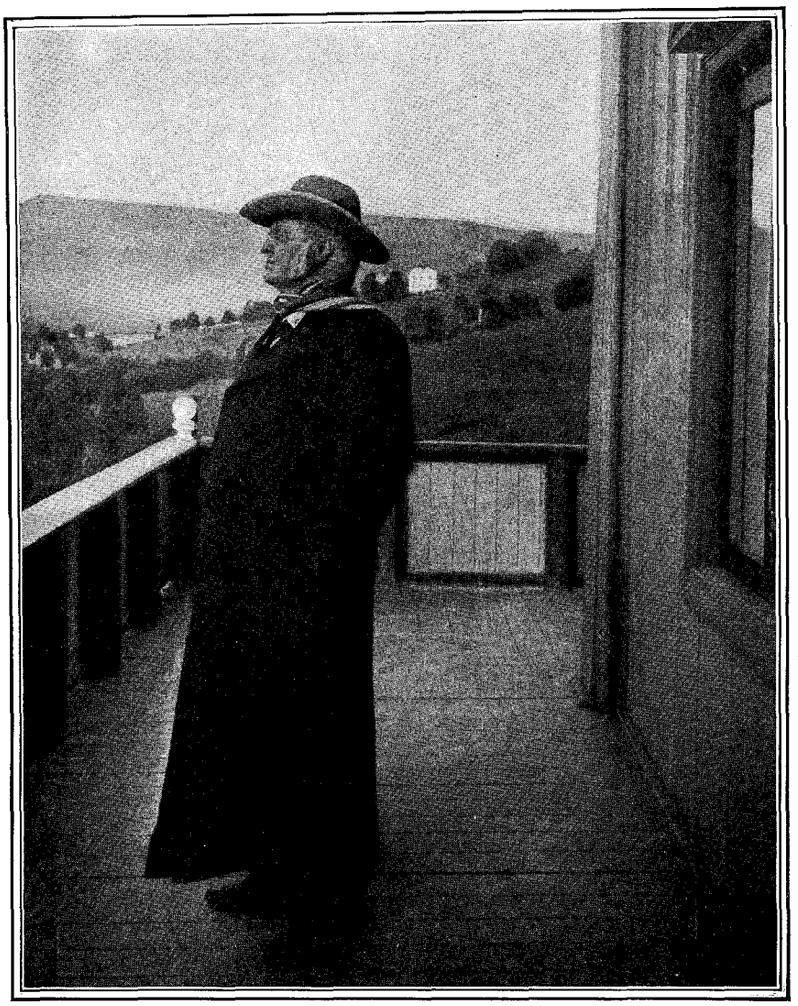
BJÖRNSON'S SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

ON December 8 the Norwegian people celebrated with fitting honors the seventieth birthday of Björnstjerne Björnson. "Björnson's fame," observes *Harper's Weekly*, "is complex: he is one of the greatest writers of his day—unquestionably the greatest in Scandinavia, as he is the most read; he is a playwright of the highest rank, his plays being performed almost all over the world; he is his country's most powerful politician; he is an admirable journalist, pithy, brilliant, convincing, of which not only the Norwegian press but several of the most influential papers of England, Germany, and France bear frequent witness."

Björnson's distinction, declares Mr. Hrolf Wisby (in the New York *Evening Post*, December 6), must be attributed to the fact that he is the founder of the national literature of modern Norway. As far back as 1857 he published the Norse pastoral, "Synnöve Solbakken," which first brought him fame. Says Mr. Wisby:



NORWAY'S "GRAND OLD MAN," ON THE TERRACE OF HIS HOME AT ANLESTAD.
He is "the only living founder of a national literature in the world."
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

"Like Byron, Björnson woke up one morning to find himself famous. His eloquence had led many of his friends to suppose in him a future notable orator, and his success in journalism pointed with almost equal significance to a more than ordinary newspaper career.

"And then he fooled them all. A little, modest-looking volume, 'Synnöve Solbakken' . . . quietly made its appearance in the booksellers' windows in Copenhagen, producing a most profound impression. As the work was signed 'B. B.,' the leading critics presumed the book to be the work of Ibsen, who on several occasions had used the nom-de-guerre of Brynjolf Bjarme, and who at the time was as well known as Björnson was obscure. When Ibsen disclaimed the honor of the authorship, a more serious scrutiny was given the little volume, resulting in the most unanimous appreciation, turning even the sharpest of critical pens into vehicles of avowed and spontaneous praise. The enthusiasm of both critics and readers was not misspent. The little book contained the cornerstone for Norway's literature. Everything that had been written by Norwegians up to that time, from Wergeland and Welhaven to Ibsen, had a decided Danish flavor. Björnson was the first to produce a Norse work that was all Norse and supreme in its very Norseness. As surely as Homer founded ancient Greek literature with his songs, did Björnson found the national literature of modern Norway with the 'Synnöve' pastoral. He occupies the proud position of being the only living founder of a national literature in the world, or, for that matter, the only one in modern times. That means as much to Norwegian readers as Chaucer means to English."

Mr. Wisby discerns two periods in Björnson's literary career, the first in which he was dominated wholly by the Norse motive, the second in which he came partially under the spell of Ibsen and the modern Danish school. We quote again:

"When in 1863 Björnson entered his thirty-first year, he had written his best pastorals, his early dramas, and his most soaring lyrics. His work was already then regarded as the consummate effort of his genius. In entering upon his second period, in 1871, Björnson was influenced by Ibsen and the modern Danish school, in a similar degree that Ibsen was drawn toward national ideals by Björnson's first work. When Björnson at a maturer age tacitly agreed with Ibsen that the time had come for books with stronger and more aggressive contents than could be united with mere historical representation, and accordingly began to interpret the momentous questions of modern life, his fame as a dramatist began again to vie in ascendency with that of Ibsen, and in that line of endeavor they have been on practically equal terms ever since. Ibsen is the greater artist; Björnson the more richly endowed poet.

"Björnson's latest work, 'Paa Storhove'—a social drama in three acts—is just out. In several respects it is a sequel to his 'Laboremus,' working out certain points of psychological moment suggested by the latter work. 'Paa Storhove' shows, with masterly dramatic effect, the magnificent struggle of a great woman, Margrete Ura, against the evil forces which threaten her and her family with ruin, and this struggle is all the more interesting as the evil is embodied by another woman infatuated by Satanic ideals. A superb spiritual combat between two gifted women—the one good, endowed with vast resources for noble ends, the other bad, and doubly dangerous, being equipped with a demoniac capacity for evil."

Everything Björnson has written, declares Mr. Wisby, is traceable to some national fiber or root, while the action of almost all of Ibsen's dramas might be altered to suit a foreign locality without in any way detracting from the flavor of the contents. We quote, in conclusion:

"Björnson is the present-day skald of Norway. He is chanting and speaking from the lofty heights while Ibsen broods and delves in the bowels of the abyss. He is the inspired seer of his people. His endeavors are deeds of the day. His genius unfolds itself before us in a wealth of sunshine like that of the

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great men of old who spoke from the heights. Björnson is the man of the soil, as Robert Burns, as Victor Hugo were men of the soil. Besides being the greatest of Norwegian poets in generic source and creative imagination, he is also one of the most pronounced character types among Norsemen. When we wish to know what is fundamentally and essentially Norse in literature, in spirit as in substance, we read Björnson first of all, and perhaps last of all Ibsen."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NUDE IN ART.

THE national superintendent of the Department of Purity in Literature and Art of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has revived a ten-year-old controversy by her protest against the President's action in removing the famous Watts painting, "Love and Life," from the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington to the White House. In a public statement issued she declares:

"It may be that the President has ordered the picture hung in the White House without inquiring into its history, and without knowing that its presence in the home of the Chief Executive of the nation is extremely objectionable to the women of the country. It can not be that he has resurrected the work from its ten years' obscurity in an art gallery to flaunt any talk of 'art for art's sake' in our faces. It will be very disillusionizing for the women who have admired him to learn that he has given a place on the walls of the White House to this vulgar nude painting of Watts. The President must have been led astray by the great name of the artist, and, like others, concluded that a celebrity could not produce anything that would be demoralizing."

The Providence *Journal* gives the following account of the essential facts in the present controversy:

"The painting in question is the work of perhaps the most eminent English painter now living, Mr. George F. Watts. It was presented by him to the nation, and the White House was the destination approved, it is said, by him. When it first reached this country the objections made to it were so furious that it was lodged in the Corcoran Gallery. This was neither very grateful nor very courteous; and the President, or possibly Mrs. Roosevelt, has had the canvas removed to its proper destination. It is a work of art which any collector in the land would be glad to own, and its monetary value—by which some persons judge works of art—is great. Yet there are 'nice' persons who find it shocking.

"The subject is certainly not immoral. 'Love and Life' the artist has called his composition. He shows two ideal figures—Life, a frail woman, conducted along a sheer and rocky path by the sturdy form of Love. The allegory is obvious, and even a member of the W. C. T. U. should find no evil in it; the use of alcoholic liquors is not remotely implied. But Mr. Watts has been guilty of one awful lapse from the purity of the prurient prude. He has left his figures nude. Now this is shameful. Morality consists wholly in clothes. The 'unco guid' can not see the undraped form even on canvas without horrible suggestions. When man was born into the world naked God made a mistake. To the normal mind the nude human figure may be simply beautiful. Whether in marble or on canvas it is a delight to the 'inward eye' no less than to the outer. Of course men and women in civilized society no longer go about nude; but this is the more reason why the nude figure of the artist is purely conventional and therefore inoffensive. As a matter of fact, drapery may be made to convey immoral ideas much more easily than lack of it; but this is something which the raw critic of art never seems to realize.

"The President is a man of cultivation and a man of sense, and it is not likely that he will pay much attention to 'the barbaric yawp' of those who wish to see Mr. Watts's fine painting banished to obscurity."

"If the women take the matter up in earnest," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "we are obliged to say the picture will have to go." It continues:

"There are times when a man is glad to give up his convictions for the sake of peace, and this is especially true where the women are concerned. It may be excellent to have a President's power, but it is sometimes politic not to use it like a President. Let us have social peace even if the picture goes from the oblivion of the White House back where an admiring public can see it every day."

A lady correspondent of the New York *Times* declares:

"Those who have sat before 'Love and Life' and felt the infusion of its hope, courage, and joy pouring into a weary soul, must forever entertain a peculiar grievance against Mr. Roosevelt for his act of selfish deprivation to the American public. The picture was given to us, and we love it, and desire it where we may know it is possible to make a pilgrimage to it and feel the uplift of its glory.

"For my part, and, indeed, many others join with me, I hope the nice little minds that secured the banishment (?) of 'Love and Life' to the Corcoran Gallery in the first place will succeed in raising such a storm around the head of the thoughtless President that he will be forced to follow the excellent example of his predecessor, Grover Cleveland, and give back to us to whom it belongs the great pre-Raffaelite's dream of the archangel of love inspiring the fainting human soul."

MULATTOES AS WRITERS.

A LIST of books in the Library of Congress written by colored persons has been compiled by Daniel Murray, assistant librarian of that institution. His list includes about 2,200 titles; but, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, its value is weakened by the fact that he has included writers with only the smallest trace of African blood in their veins. *The Transcript* says:

"Stripped of its superfluities, the fact remains that a surprisingly large amount of literary work has been done by mulattoes. The straight blacks appear to have done almost nothing. The subject was recently brought up by the publication of a work on chemistry by a young colored man connected with the Howard University in Washington, named Herbert C. Scurlock. The head of that department, Prof. William H. Seaman, testifies to the care and intelligence with which this chemical text-book has been prepared. The question was raised whether it might not be the first book on a scientific subject written by a colored man. It was soon found, however, that Benjamin Banneker had become eminent as an astronomer a century ago. He sent his almanac to Jefferson, who was so interested in it that, according to tradition, he invited Banneker to dine with him at the White House. Banneker lived at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, and for years made his living by compiling the astronomical data for the almanacs of that day. He was very nearly white; his grandmother was entirely so.

"Another somewhat noted text-book written by a mixed blood was Professor Scarborough's Greek Grammar. He was a Wilberforce man. Probably the most noted case of literary talent was that of Phyllis Wheatley. Her first book was published in 1773. She was the slave bought by a Mrs. Wheatley, in Boston, who took pity on her, when as an eight-year-old child, wrapped up in a piece of carpet, she was offered for sale. Mrs. Wheatley soon discovered that the forlorn girl had native talents, and so began to educate her. In less than eighteen months she could read the Bible with ease, and in less than two years she began to write verses. She married a man named Peters, and died of tuberculosis when about thirty-three years old. She wrote a poem dedicated to General Washington, with which he was so well pleased that he wrote her an interesting letter. For years this poem was lost, but it was finally recovered in 1851, when certain Washington papers were transferred to the Boston Atheneum. This girl also wrote a rather meritorious poem dedicated to Whitefield, the great evangelist.

"Among the other colored writers are Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who was for a long time Liberian minister at London. His most noted book is 'Liberia's Offering to Christianity, Islam, and to the Negro Race.' Martin R. Delany, who was a major in the United States army during the Civil War, wrote two books, the better one of which treats of the condition of his own race. There have been a number of novels by colored people as well as many treatises on the race question."

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EDWIN MARKHAM'S ESTIMATE OF KIPLING.

MR. KIPLING'S new poem, "The Rowers," which we reprint in this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is not regarded as a very appropriate contribution to Christmas literature. To the New York *Evening Post* these "oracular and bitter verses" against the Anglo-German *entente* suggest Mr. Kipling's "infallible instinct for promoting international quarrels." "He is, or affects to be," it says, "a sort of fighting Berserker, and this necessarily puts him out of touch with his age—except when it appears, in mad moments, to be lurching back toward the cave-man." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, however, thinks that it were futile to deny "the poem's power or the remarkable promptitude of the poet in telling in the most forcible verse not only just what the English nation ought to hear, but exactly what it wanted to hear. . . . Kipling expresses the very thought of the great middle class of England. He has displaced the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the leader of the House of Commons in interpreting the thought of the sound and sensible part of the English people, and as the people's poet occupies a more enviable position than the poet laureate."

An interesting critique on "Kipling as a Poet" is contributed by Mr. Edwin Markham in the form of an introduction to the Kipling volume of Collier's "Library of Poetical Literature." "Kipling's greatest limitation," says Mr. Markham, is his "lack of spiritual vision, his failure to apprehend the empire of the Unseen." His greatest strength is his ability to catch the spirit of the "flying hour," to voice the Here and Now. We quote as follows from Mr. Markham's estimate:

"Kipling is still a young man, and he is already the laureate of Greater Britain. He has done more than English arms to annex India to England. He has localized and focalized for the Anglo-Saxon race the provinces and peoples of India.

"He is the voice of British imperialism, and he is a dynamic force in the public affairs of the empire. His words have passed with a great power over England, fanning the drooping flame of her patriotism, quickening her faith in her soaring destiny.

A LATE PORTRAIT OF KIPLING.

"He is the poet of energy, the laureate of action. In his verse all things are alive as with the old Homeric stir; all things are quick with a sense of the untirable endeavor, the imperishable passion of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"No other literary man ever pressed so close to the heated center of the flying hour. He rejoices in the hot arena where men love and lust, where they fight and die. This earth-life, and this trembling hour of it, is the thing that takes his heart. He is the poet of the Here and Now.

"He writes not of men in high places, not of men in sheltered ease, but rather of the millions who are digging the ditches, building the bridges, laying the roads, steering the ships, fighting the battles, in the daring path of empire.

"Kipling's vision is essentially objective and concrete. His mind is unique in its quickness to take impressions, to make assimilations. He absorbs the technicalities of professions, the secrets of experts, the wisdom of adepts, the cant of hypocrites, the instincts of animals. Through his ringing lines we hear the jingle of coins on the dicer's table, the rhythmic minuet of the pistons, the hiss and innuendo of the bullets, the awful hoof-beat of the flying squadron, the march and menace of the ships of England.

"The *motifs* of his ditties and ballads are often slight, trivial, vulgar; but his wonderful power as a story-teller—his irresistible attack, his instant spring, his dramatic grip; the lilt and swing of the rhythm, the touch-and-go of the telling—all these carry the reader as the shallop is carried by wind and billow."

Wordsworth, like Kipling, tried to express the poetry that is in common man; but, in Mr. Markham's opinion, he failed where Kipling has succeeded, and "gives us only bloodless effigies and shapes of clay." We quote further:

"Kipling seizes upon the elemental, the primitive, the significant, and gives us men with marrow in their bones. He has Browning's art of looking at men and things from the individual angle. Vague generalities, cloudy abstractions, he rejects them with a shrug of the shoulder. He has, also, a measure of the Shakespearian instinct that sends out delicate spiritual tentacles in all directions, feeling into life in all its levels and layers, all its heights and hollows.

"Kipling's style is crisp with nervous energy, keen as a swung blade. He has what every literary artist must have—a fine feeling for the unique word, the telling phrase. If he can not find the word he wants, he coins one; and it is usually a word so needful that it jumps into common speech, and will end in the repute of the lexicon. 'Straight-flung words and few' are in his arsenal. Wrong, sham, cant, custom—he spears them all with equal zest. His chief literary fault is the overlaying of local color, the tedious use of technical terms and coarse dialect."

Mr. Markham finds in some of Kipling's later poems a religious feeling, a moral aspiration, that his earlier poetry does not reveal. He says in conclusion:

"The 'Recessional' is a high-keyed poem which touches the Puritan nerve of the descendants of Cromwell. 'Gunga Din,' rude and coarse as it is, extends the frontiers of human sympathy; and so tender is the humanity of this ballad that it stands a near neighbor to the Beatitudes. In 'Tomlinson' and 'The Last Chantey,' Kipling disturbs our crude traditional conceptions of heaven. 'The Last Chantey' is a superb poem, built up and breathed into by the creative imagination.

"We hear in all of Kipling's poems the shrill note of individuality; and there is a marked increase of power in his poetry as the years go by. The ditties of his earlier period are the mere strummings on the banjo; the ballads of his middle period are the melodious chords of the street harp, mixed with the noises of the crowd; while the poems of his third period rise into the splendid reaches of orchestral brass and silver."

NOTES.

A NEW wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened on December 22 by the mayor of New York. Its design was the final work of the late Richard Morris Hunt.

THE "wireless piano" has arrived. "The Marconi of the piano-field," declares the New York *Concert-Goer*, "is one Ira F. Gilmore, of Bloomington, Ill. He has completed a piano with steel comb-reeds instead of strings, and it is said to produce a beautiful tone. Patents have been granted and there is talk of starting a factory to make the wireless piano."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE FAST STEAMERS WASTEFUL?

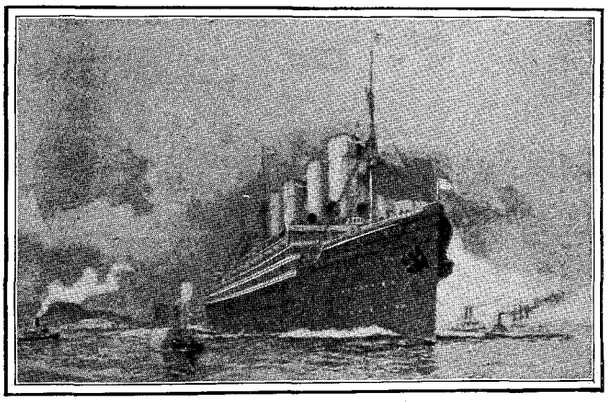
A COMPARISON between the two largest vessels now building, the *Cedric* and the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, is made in the course of a paper on the economy of large ships, read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by A. W. Robinson. The *Cedric*, according to Mr. Robinson, represents a type of vessel having large capacity combined with moderate speed, while the *Kaiser William II.* is of a type in which everything is sacrificed to speed. This is shown in the following tabular statement:

	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Speed Knots.	Dead Weight.	Pass. Accom.	Tons Coal Per Day.
Cedric	37,800	14,000	17	18,000	3,000	260
Kaiser William II.	26,000	40,000	24	none.	1,800	750

Says Mr. Robinson:

"It is apparent from the foregoing figures that the extra seven knots speed [in the *Kaiser William II.*] is obtained at the cost of an additional coal consumption of nearly 500 tons of coal per day, and that the passenger accommodation is much less and the cargo capacity entirely lost. This will give some idea of the enormous cost of high speed."

It will be seen that Mr. Robinson believes in large vessels, but not in an attempt to drive them too fast through the water. Of



THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP AFLOAT.

The New North German Lloyd liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, launched at the Vulcan Works, at Stettin, Germany, on August 12, 1902. Length, 706 feet; breadth, 72 feet; displacement, 26,000 tons; I. H. P., 40,000.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

the advantages of great size, provided moderation in speed be regarded as sufficient, he says (we quote, in part, an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine*, December):

"It has been found that the propelling power required for a vessel for a given speed increases in a slower ratio than the increase of its displacement, and in this fact is found the main secret of the superior economy of large vessels. A good deal has been done during the past ten years in the improvement of engines and boilers of ships, and in the reduction of weight and space occupied by them; but this improvement is small compared with the increased economy produced by increasing the size alone. During the past ten years the paying load carried by a representative ocean cargo steamer has about doubled, while the average increase in fuel economy has been reduced from 1.52 pounds coal per horse-power per hour to 1.48 pounds, a comparatively small saving.

"Constructively, the limitations as to size in shipbuilding have by no means been attained. The *Celtic* is about 700 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 33 feet draft; with a displacement of 33,500 tons, and a gross tonnage of 20,800 tons, and this is about the present limit, not of shipyards and marine engineering, but of harbor draft and port facilities. This fact is realized, partially at least, and harbors all over the world are being dredged and docks and channels extensively improved to enable larger vessels to enter.

"It is an unnecessary truism to say that large ships will not be economical unless they can be filled, but this aspect of the question merits more than passing notice. The difficulty of providing cargo for these large vessels is very great, and their advantages will not be realized unless there is a corresponding growth all along the line in facilities for receiving, warehousing, and rapid handling of the different kinds of freight in large quantities.

"In the keenness of competition of the present day it is the large economic cargo carrier which will aid the most in the development of ocean trade, and ships of very great speed are only required for the purpose of carrying mails, and for carrying the comparatively small number of passengers who are willing to pay the extra price for the saving of time.

"The subject of fast ships is always an interesting one to engineers, as it calls for the highest skill in design and construction and the problem is no easy one. . . . . .

"The fact may as well be realized now as later that those ports which expect to retain their commerce must provide safe channels of ample depth and proper harbor handling and warehouse facilities for the large steamers. Vessels of 1,000 feet in length and 40 feet or more draft will have to be reckoned with before very long, and only those seaports which have prepared themselves for such visitors will be able to reap the advantages of the commerce which such ships will bring."

THE FIRST MAP BEARING THE NAME OF AMERICA.

THE discovery of two maps, each thought to have been the first to contain the name of America, has led to a discussion, the result of which will command the attention of all interested in cartography. The map supposed to belong to the "Cosmographiæ Introductio" [Introduction of Cosmography], published in 1507 at St. Dié, by Martin Waldseemüller—wherein is to be found the earliest proposal to give the name of America to the newly discovered world—has, after many years of vain search, only recently come to light in Germany. *Petermann's Mittheilungen* contains an account by Prof. R. von Wieser, of how Waldseemüller's map of 1507 was found by Prof. P. J. Fischer, in the library of the Prince of Waldburg, in Würtemberg. After enumerating the arguments that conclusively established its identity, Dr. von Wieser goes on to say:

"The map of 1507 is of special interest because it shows the new transatlantic discoveries. It should be remarked that we have now before us the first map showing these discoveries, the first map upon which the name of America is for the first time applied to the New World. And it is Waldseemüller, as he proposed in the 'Cosmographiæ Introductio,' who gave this name to the southern continent of the New World. Exactly across the tropic of Capricorn may be read, for the first time, the name: America—that name destined later to acquire such great importance."

The first map to contain the name of America having thus been discovered to the satisfaction of everybody, *The Geographical Journal* (London) publishes an article informing the world that the name of America may be found on still another map bearing date anterior to 1507. This map had been found by Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, inserted in a copy of the Ptolemy of Strasburg of 1513; tho it differed entirely from that of the supplement of that work. Mr. Stevens, by reason of great experience and long and minute research, believed himself able to affirm that the map found by him was the work of Waldseemüller, and had been published before the first edition of the 'Cosmographiæ Introductio.' He was thus justified in considering it the oldest map discovered, up to that time, containing the description of the New World, and bearing the name of America. He made a detailed report of it, and offered it for sale to a rich American library. Shortly after effecting the sale

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he heard of the important discovery of Dr. Fischer. *La Revue* (Paris) recently, devoting an article to a review of the history of these two curious discoveries, concludes with the following comment:

"After long deploring the disappearance of the first map containing the name of America, we suddenly find ourselves in possession of two maps of Waldseemüller. . . . Which one will be shown to be right? No opinion can be formed before the publication of the facsimile of the Wolfegg map, numerous copies of which Dr. Fischer has been authorized by the Prince of Waldburg to make. M. Gabriel Marcel, conservator of the geographical section, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, who has followed with interest the researches of Mr. Stevens, of London, is impatiently awaiting this publication, to the end that he may make a comparative study of the maps, the results of which will certainly be interesting to the science of cartography. But is it not strange, apropos of America, to see arise a learned discussion to establish the priority of Waldseemüller's maps, containing for the first time the name of America, after so many dissertations have been published for the purpose of determining the question as to who exactly discovered America?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOOD FOR A TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE.

THE value of the graphic method of impressing large figures on the mind is strikingly illustrated in a picture published in *The Scientific American* to show the huge quantities of food necessary to provision an ocean liner for a single voyage. Says that paper:

"The Book of Genesis does not record the tonnage of the huge vessel which finally stranded on Mount Ararat, after finishing the most wonderful voyage ever described in the annals of mankind. But it is quite safe to assume that the dimensions of the Ark, that old-time floating storehouse, are exceeded in size by the largest of steamships now crossing the Atlantic.

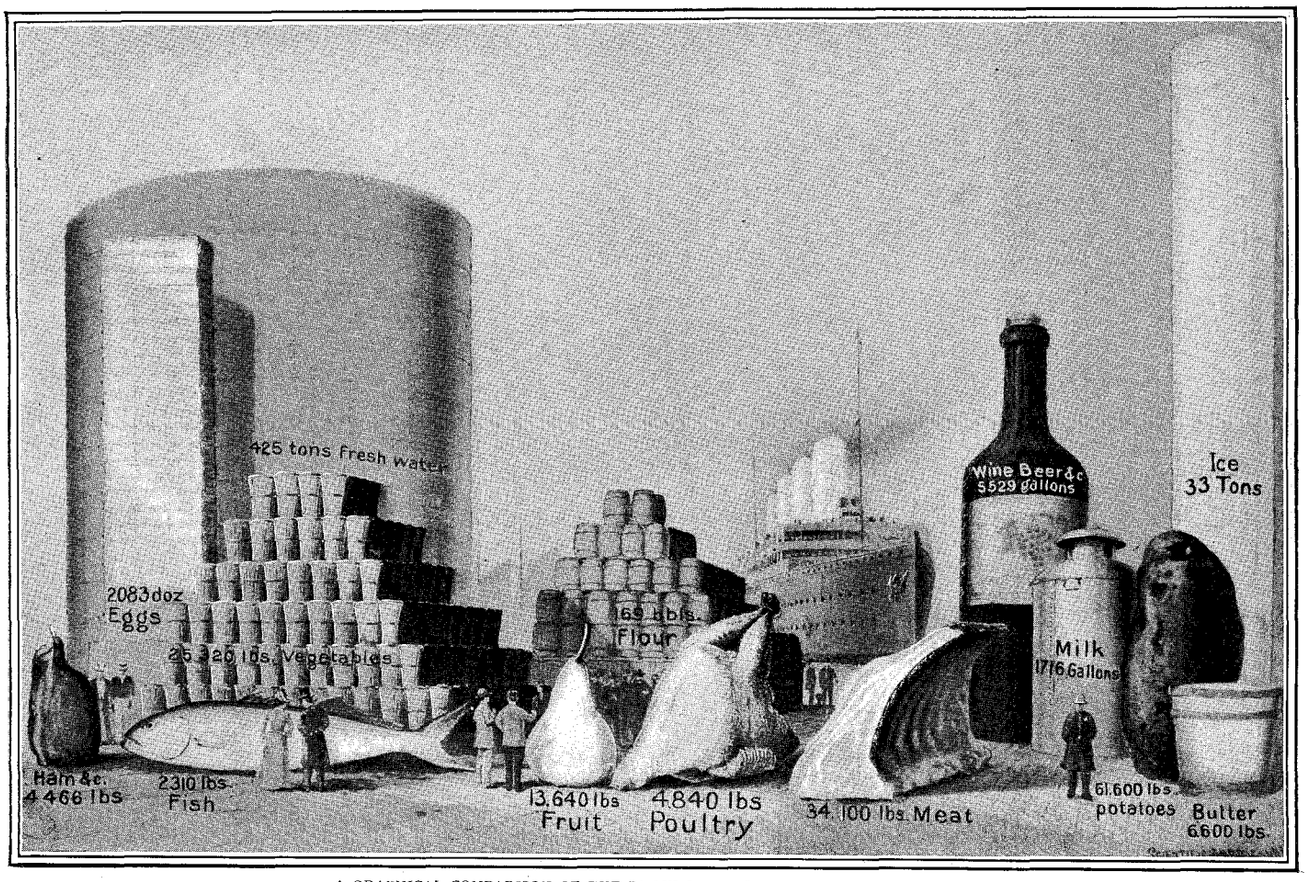
"Not the least striking evidence of the size of these modern monsters of the deep is afforded by the vast quantities of food which must be taken aboard for a single six-day trip across the Atlantic. For the 1,500 passengers and the several hundred men constituting the crew, carloads of food and whole tanks of liquids are necessary. To enumerate in cold type the exact quantities of bread, meat, and vegetables consumed in a weekly trip would give but an inadequate idea of the storing capacity of a modern liner. We have, therefore, prepared a picture which graphically shows by comparison with the average man the equivalent of the meat, poultry, and breadstuffs, as well as the liquors used. Each kind of food has been concentrated into a giant unit, compared with which the figure of the average man seems puny. . . .

"Compared with these vast quantities of food, the live stock of Noah's Ark must pale into insignificance. It must not be forgotten, however, that in provisioning a liner an allowance is made for accidents, which may prolong a voyage over many days. For that reason not all, but only the major portion, of the food taken aboard is consumed."

THIRD-RAIL ELECTRIC CARS IN ICY WEATHER.

THE New York papers have been making a great ado over the recent stoppage of the newly installed electric trains on the elevated roads caused by ice on the third or conducting rail. The icy covering acted as a perfect insulator so that the current could not get to the motors; and the devices provided for cleaning the rail did not do their work thoroughly. This trouble, according to the technical papers, is by no means confined to New York, and no perfectly reliable device for keeping the rail free of ice seems yet to have been discovered. Says *Electricity*:

"Twice now during the past two weeks the elevated railway lines in Greater New York that operate with the third-rail system have been tied up, inconveniencing thousands of people. The trouble is due to the fact that snow or rain lodges on the rail and



A GRAPHICAL COMPARISON OF THE PROVISIONS OF A TRANSATLANTIC LINER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

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becomes ice, thus forming a coating which prevents the shoes on the cars from picking up the current. During the sleet storm last Thursday night traffic on the Second Avenue line in Manhattan was abandoned, while trains ran at very infrequent intervals on the Third and Sixth Avenue lines. The third-rail system in Brooklyn was no more fortunate than those in Manhattan, and the system was practically tied up.

"An attempt was made in this borough to saturate the third rail with so-called 'zero oil,' which is supposed not to congeal; but this supposedly non-freezing oil proved a delusion and snare and only made matters worse.

"That something will have to be done, and that speedily, by the elevated railroad officials goes without saying. A little ice on the third rail means no insignificant financial loss to the company and any amount of inconvenience and financial loss to business men.

"A remedy for ice on the third rail will prove a difficult thing to find. Possibly a judicious use of fine salt aided by steel scrapers on the cars, but insulated from the latter, will solve the problem. In the case of the elevated roads, however, it might have been wise to have suspended the third rail and arranged the shoes to bear up against it rather than laying it on the structure. This arrangement would undoubtedly have entailed a considerable extra expense, but, on the other hand, if properly constructed it would have obviated the trouble from ice and snow and at the same time lessened the chances of persons being electrocuted. The elevated roads may be obliged to make some such change yet."

SUNLIGHT AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WIRELESS messages will travel further by night than by day. This is the interpretation put by Marconi on the results of some of his long-distance experiments. Altho all his scientific brethren do not agree with him, the facts on which his conclusions are based are certainly interesting. A paper by Marconi on the subject was read by Professor Fleming to the London Royal Society recently, and the following comments upon it are translated from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, November 29) by Emile Guarini. Says this writer:

"In the course of some of his long-distance experiments in wireless telegraphy, made between Poldhu, Cornwall, and the steamship *Philadelphia*, on her way from Southampton to New York, Mr. Marconi noticed for the first time that there was considerable difference between the distance at which it was possible to detect the electric waves during the day and during the night. . . . According to Marconi the cause of this difference is the fact that sunlight produced 'diselectrization' of the transmitting antenna. The electric oscillations of this antenna ought therefore to be protected from the action of light in order that they may be as effective as in darkness.

"The discharge of a negatively charged metallic body by means of daylight has already been remarked by several observers, and since each oscillation must charge the antenna negatively for a half-period, the diselectrifying effect of the light may be sufficient to produce diminution in the amplitude of the oscillations.

"Marconi found it of no advantage to remove the oscillator from the light; it would be interesting to see whether daytime effects would be increased by covering the transmitting antennæ with substances opaque to light. We have reason to think that the experiment would be successful.

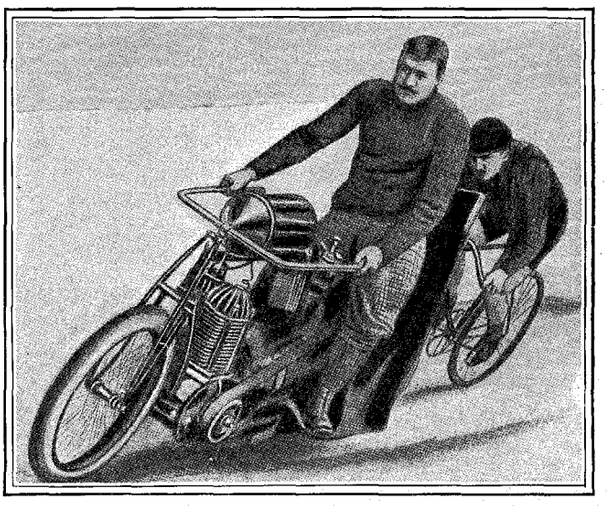
"For short distances the effect of diselectrization either does not exist or is not appreciable. This effect is noticeable only at great distances, when use is made of very powerful apparatus and of high potentials.

"It should be added that all physicists do not agree with Marconi. Thus, for example, M. J. Joly has observed that the effect noticed by the young Italian electrician might be attributed to the fact that the electric waves coming from England were moving during the day in a direction opposed to that of the earth-current and during the night in the same direction, so that the conditions were similar to those of sound transmission in a strong gale.

"Prof. Oliver Lodge does not accept this explanation. According to him, the effect observed by Marconi is due to the conductivity and consequent partial opacity of the air under the influence of the ultra-violet solar radiations. But at present theory is of little importance. It is the facts that are important for us to know."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"PACING" IN MODERN CYCLE RACES.

THE modern high-speed cycle record is made behind a pacing-machine which is driven by a motor. The struggling cyclist behind it is not drawn along with it by an actual connecting band, but the conditions are not very different, for he is practically riding in a wind blowing with him at the same speed as that of the machine in front. A writer in *La Nature*, M. W. Drancourt, protests against this kind of speeding, which, he says with plausibility, is not real sport at all. M. Drancourt gives as the present record for one hour that made by a French-



CYCLIST PACED BY MOTORCYCLE WITH WINDSHIELD.

man, Contenet, on October 30, 1902, namely, 77,897 meters [50 miles]. He does not mention the American record of 60 miles an hour behind a railroad train, but probably he does not regard this as official. Says M. Drancourt, after noting the rapid increase of record speeds on cycles:

"What are the causes of this increase of speed? They are numerous, but the principal ones are the larger number of racing bicycles and especially the superiority of recent methods of pacing. When the first bicycle races were organized, in order to force the rider to go more swiftly the riders were preceded by another cyclist whose object was to lead the others on and cut the air for them; this cyclist was relieved by another every two or three laps. When it was necessary to get higher speeds, multiple machines were invented—tandems, triplets, and quadruplets—and the records were raised sensibly. . . . . .

"Then made its appearance the petroleum motor, which has brought about a veritable revolution in cycling training. Placed behind tandems propelled by more and more powerful motors, the racers, literally dragged along by their pacers, succeeded in covering greater and greater distances. . . . . .

"The year 1902 saw another advance in mechanical pacing. The naphtha tandem, carrying two men, was a heavy machine, and it seemed difficult to increase its speed by enlarging the motor. It was replaced early in the present year by the naphtha bicycle, which now seems to be the cycle of the future. It is evident that the ordinary touring motor-cycle can not be used for this purpose; and there have been built powerful cycles with motors of 8, 10, or even 12 horsepower, capable of attaining railroad speed. This was not all; the rear of the cycle was furnished with a windbreak, a kind of huge shield of papier-maché, or leather, behind which the cyclist was absolutely sheltered and had no longer to struggle against the resistance of the air, which is the principal factor when great speeds are concerned. The current of air created by a pacing-machine having a wind-

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shield actually draws the cyclist along, and he has only to move his legs quickly enough to follow the motorcycle.

"Under these conditions the record for one hour has been broken ten times in a year. . . . . .

"And now, how about the future? Where will this foolishness stop? There will evidently come a time when, even by increasing the development of the cycle and the shelter offered by bicycles with a wind-shield, we can get no further. What will the limit be? Mathematically we can not get at it, but we should not be astonished to see next year a wheelman cover in a single hour 80 or perhaps even 100 kilometers [50 to 62 miles]. It would seem, however, that the real limit may be fixed by the danger that such an attempt would offer. At these fearful speeds, the least accident—an injury to the motor, a breakage of the chain, or a punctured tire, would bring about a terrible tumble. Already the greater number of the so-called 'stayers' have been the victims of dangerous falls. . . . To follow, wheel to wheel, on a frail bicycle weighing at most 9 kilograms [20 pounds], behind an automobile that is moving at railroad speed is no sport; it is madness! Would it not be preferable to return to real sport, where the man with the best muscles and the greatest endurance wins the victory, and not the one who can command the best pacing-machine?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS WATER A FOOD?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Dr. John Uri Lloyd in a paper read before the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and now published in *The Canadian Druggist*. Most people, says Dr. Lloyd, believe that water is taken into the body only as a solvent or a cleanser. It is rather to be regarded, he believes, as an integral constituent of organic bodies, just as it is of crystals, and hence its function in the organism is that of a real nutrient. He says, among other things:

"The cabbage, the apple, the fruits of our orchards, the vegetables of our gardens, contain in all cases an enormous amount of water, if we consider the fluid part of the mysterious liquids present in vital juice and organic structure as simply water. Here we are confronted with conditions in which relationships between the large amount of water and the small amount of solid are such as to tolerate the view that this water of combination may be a something very different from pure water, or water obtained by tissue destruction. With such complex examples in mind, we are led consistently to inquire whether such dishes as soups and other aqueous liquids, and water-bearing or water-assimilating foods, can, as tissue-feeders, be in themselves anything beyond simple solutions of solid matters in water.

"We call water driven off in the drying of fruit or food of any kind, water of separation. May it not be rather the result of structural molecular decomposition? In the cooking of dry foods we not only change their structures as regards relationships of solid constituents, but add thereto the qualities that combined water gives under conditions as yet obscure. The same is true of vegetables and fruits. Should we not look on such water, necessary as it is to life, digestion, and tissue replacement, as an integral part of food, instead of simply a carrier of food? It is indeed probable that the student of dietetics must soon broaden his field and consider foods in their structural entirety, rather than from their analytical created ultimates. The method of the analyst now is to first kill the animal or vegetable, then destroy the tissue, then disrupt the molecules. The final result gives him inorganic elements and a few characteristic chemical structures, on which he bases his tables concerning food valuations. Is this just, in the light of what we know concerning the province of vitalized structures as a whole; is it rational, in the light of what we know concerning the worthlessness of chemical elements in foods? Is it not more rational to accept that the exceptional value of albumen and other nutrients, as typical foods, rests on the water compounds so nearly in accord with tissues craving just such vitalized water-bearing structures? . . . . . .

"Possibly the makers of food products of the future will give less attention to analytical values concerning dead elements and more to vitalized and vitalizing structures in which available water is conspicuous. Possibly it behooves us even now to ask if a closer inquiry into the water molecule, the vitalized or easily vitalized water molecule, and its many shadings may not open up a field for the construction of more rational food products."

Radiation from Fresh Rain-Water.—That recently fallen rain possesses the property of radio-activity for several hours after collection; that is, that it is capable during that period of giving off the so-called Becquerel rays, which are very similar to the Roentgen rays, is shown by experiments described in a note presented to the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, England, by Mr. T. R. Wilson. These experiments prove that the rain communicates its properties to the receptacle in which it is collected, after evaporation. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, in a note on the subject:

"The amplitude of the effect obtained from a given quantity of rain was nearly the same whether the rain had fallen in large or fine drops, had been collected by day or by night, at the beginning of a shower or after a continued period of violent rainfall. Only once, during a storm, an abnormal effect was observed. The radio-activity shows itself equally well whether the water was boiled away in a platinum or in a porcelain vessel; with these latter the radiation resembles in certain particulars the induced radiation obtained on negatively charged wires. From 190 cubic centimeters [about ½ pint] of rain, there was a precipitate sufficiently radio-active to increase the action of the recipient one hundred times beyond its normal value. . . . The intensity of the radio-activity falls to about a quarter of its initial value in one hour. Similar precipitates obtained from rain-water preserved twenty-four hours are quite inactive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ALTHO the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on digestion is detrimental," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "Some experiments recently carried out by a Polish physician, Dr. Korczynski, tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor function of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and, in the long run, inhibit the production of hydrochloric acid. On the whole, therefore, the ingestion of spices hinders, rather than accelerates, digestion, tho an exception may be made in respect of persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity."

SPEAKING of the remarkable migration of the Doukhobors, or Russian Quakers, in the Canadian Northwest Territory, *The Medical Record* (November 15) calls it a "recrudescence of medievalism," and classifies it as an instance of "epidemic infatuation." It says: "This state of affairs would, indeed, be strange were it to break out suddenly among a happy and contented people. But no more in human affairs than in the natural sciences does something come from nothing. From the day when Moses led his downtrodden host forth from the land of Egypt, such movements have usually marked the stress of hard conditions upon peculiar mental temperaments. In other words, they are the outcome of reaction against calamities, such as epidemics, famines, and persecutions, and seem to be born of the idea that, as the condition of this world is too bad, it is to another that man's gaze must be turned. Such conditions always bring fanatics to the front and secure for them a hearing; and from amid the innumerable mental variations present at any given moment in the human species by a process of accretion, like becomes assimilated to like, and an aggregate is formed such as the one now in question."

"ARE there cold and hot zones below the surface of the earth just as there are on the surface?" asks *Popular Mechanics*. "Recent developments would tend to prove that such is the case and that the long accepted theory that heat uniformly increases with descent into the interior of the earth is wrong. It has recently been shown that heat generated by oxidization is often a deterring or determining factor in deep mining. In sundry localities it has been noted that the increase in temperature with depth is not regular, being subject to the amount of pyrites in the ground, or to the time that the holes in the ground is opened up. At Sandhurst, Victoria, N. S. W., a fall of 5° F. in temperature was noted after the ground had been opened up for one year, and after four years had elapsed there was a further fall and then an unchanged temperature. *The Mining and Scientific Press*, in relating an instance at Comstock, Nev., says: 'At a depth of 1,700 feet boiling hot water was found, and the statement was then made that a little farther down all matter was molten; yet on passing the 2,000-foot level the temperature decreased, the Union shaft at a depth of 3,500 feet having a more comfortable temperature than could be found halfway to the surface.' In the Lake Superior region these irregular conditions are conspicuous. Here there appears to be a local cold zone, as is demonstrated in the Calumet & Hecla shaft, where at 4,700 feet the temperature was 79° F., or only 20° warmer than at a depth of 100 feet."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

SOME months ago the brilliant Papal Nuncio in Paris, Mgr. Lorenzelli, addressed a class of Roman Catholic theological students on the subject of the Pope's "temporal power." Given, according to the Vatican diplomatist, the existence of Catholicism, or the universality of the Roman Church, given the partition of the civilized world into various states, and given the relations (of right or of fact) which the church can not but have with these states, it follows of necessity that the supreme pontiff of the church not only should not be dependent, but should not even seem to be dependent upon a single one of these states. Were it otherwise, the peril that schisms and divisions might arise through political pretexts would be serious. Hence, in order to maintain the body of Roman Catholicism strictly within its unity, it is demanded that its head be emancipated from any subjection whatever to another power—that is, be free and really, not nominally, sovereign. But this is not possible without a principality, which in fact pertains to the office.

This argument, observes that authoritative and official organ of the Vatican, the *Civilta Cattolica* (Rome)—to which we are indebted for the above summary of the Nuncio's address—"is incontestable not only in itself but also in its consequences, and the vigorous logic with which the orator proves it leaves no place for a reply." The Nuncio manifests "such clearness of argument as must convince all who do not wish to withstand truth either through sectarian hatred or through various motives of interest or through that crass ignorance which incapacitates the mind for reasoning." And yet it would seem that there is another important Roman Catholic point of view from which this matter is looked at. Writing in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London) on "The Conditions Created by Modern Ultramontanism," a writer for whom that paper vouches as "a Roman Catholic correspondent," says:

"The Americans were the first to realize (as they were the last to imagine) the state of things undoubtedly presented by the *Curia* and the Roman congregations; the existence, that is, of a huge worldly apparatus working for ends in which religious considerations are the least evident. These ends are governmental and administrative, political, diplomatic; and it is fair to the Vatican to remind ourselves that in its view this is as it should be. The Holy See does not regard itself as the organ of the church's spiritual life, but as the organ of its government. The various branches of this universal government are carried on by departments at headquarters, and these departments are the Roman congregations. 'We give the law, and you keep it' is the accepted formula in Rome. We are neither prophets nor preachers—our *charisma* is for government, and for authoritative teaching; the sources of the Christian life are to be looked for in the sacraments and the other means of grace flowing without stint in the church. This is a point of view which should be kept in mind in any estimate of the work of the Roman Congregations, and it can be kept in mind even if we see the fatally weak spots in the argument. . . . Not only in this way has Rome as a political engine damaged its position as a great religious factor. The effect of Ultramontanism has been to make Catholicism itself a political engine in every country. Ultramontanism is a less spiritual, a more secular form of Christianity, and it is indissolubly bound up at present with the Pope's temporal prerogatives. The bishops everywhere are the emissaries of this Ultramontanism."

To this state of things the writer attributes the losses in membership sustained by the Roman Catholic Church in the United States and in England.

"It must be recognized that spiritual despotism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is fraught with new danger. In the Middle Ages church fulminations on the credulous mighty or the simple peasant—the former, as a large predominating class, has ceased to exist—there is a constant appeal from the credulous mighty to the incredulous mighty, from the simple peasant to the educated artisan with a considerable moral equipment, which besets the trade of the spiritual despot with pitfalls.

"But there are worthier motives for defection than the alleged 'arrogance' which is largely the grown-up childishness of the seminary. No one who wishes to withdraw himself from such interference need for a moment be the subject of it, and herein is some justification for the 'arrogant' priest. It is sterner stuff than this which has acted powerfully on the man of robuster conscience and intellect, and has caused, and is causing, disunion, in spite of the ill-timed assertion made by Cardinal Vaughan last year, that Catholics were never so united. . . . England and America should, however, have been free from the 'leakage' which is due in other countries to the abuse of religion as a political machine. This is not the case."

The most eminent Roman Catholic student of Ultramontanism is Dr. Albert Ehrhard, whose book on "Catholicism in the Twentieth Century" (noticed in our issue of December 13) has become famous. In this book, published with the official permission of the Roman Catholic bishop of Rottenburg—who says it is "characterized by warm love for holy church"—the author notes "the growing estrangement of the educated classes from the Catholic Church even in Catholic states and nations." He observes: "Certainly, if all those who inwardly no longer belong to the Catholic Church, were stricken from the list of her members, the proud number of millions of Catholics would appreciably shrink." The author further refers to a developing "Catholic paganism," and declares: "These forecasts are not rose-colored, and yet I only fear that the coming days will be even darker than the blackness of the shadow they cast before." The trouble has its root, we are informed, in "an unjustifiable Ultramontanism" which seeks "the restoration of a specifically medieval papal power as a thing demanded by Catholic dogma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"THE archbishop's chair in Canterbury, which has up to this date been held by some of the most distinguished men in the history of England, was never occupied by a man of more gifted scholarship, more simple piety, more earnest faith, and more magnificent manhood than when it was occupied by Frederick Temple." This statement is made by an English writer in the New York *Sun*, and is echoed in much of the press comment evoked by Dr. Temple's death last week at the age of eighty-one years. The same writer gives the following account of the late archbishop's life and work:

"In the death of Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, the world loses one of its great personalities. This only those can understand who, like myself, knew Temple at Rugby, saw him condemned on all sides as a heretic when he wrote the first article in the notorious 'Essays and Reviews,' witnessed his sudden elevation to the episcopate when he was made Bishop of Exeter, watched his increasing popularity as Bishop of London, and then in these last few years reverenced him as the dignified archbishop who cast such a halo of grandeur around the throne of Canterbury, and who formed such a pathetic figure in the recent coronation of the King.

"Dr. Temple was one of the most eminent scholars in the church. At Oxford he took a 'double first'—that is, a first-class in classics and a first-class in mathematics. He succeeded Tait at Rugby and won the respect of every boy. 'Temple's a brute,' the boys used to say; 'but he is a just brute.' . . . . . .

"He was always classed among the Evangelicals or Low Churchmen. But as archbishop he gave many decisions favorable to the sacerdotal party, to the surprise of many. He owed his preferment, it is said, entirely to the influence of Queen Victoria. This seems probable because neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury would have selected any one but a High Churchman for the post of archbishop. His appointment to

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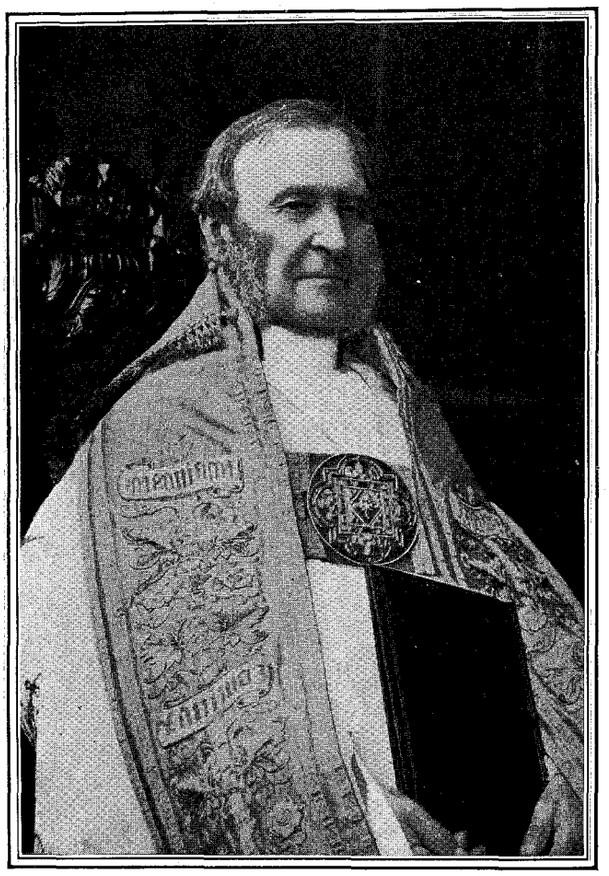
Canterbury took the ecclesiastical world by surprise. But Dr. Temple completely overshadowed his High-Church predecessor, Dr. Benson. He frequently spoke from his seat in the House of Lords, when his utterances commanded the profoundest respect of every peer, from the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack to the



MOST REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE,
The Late Primate of all England.

youngest baron. And why not? Temple, as master of Rugby, had been a presence feared by many of the members of the House of Lords. Besides this, there was not a university man present who did not know that he had taken the highest degree possible at Oxford.

"As a very strong advocate of total abstinence Dr. Temple gained much popularity outside the limits of his own church. He was no 'temperance man' who drank wine with his dinner and discouraged the saloons. He was a water-drinker by conviction, and his magnificent physique and his great mental power were the finest advertisement the total abstainers ever had. . . .

"It may be truly said that at the recent coronation Archbishop Temple stood as the central figure when he faced that great assembly, standing at the high altar as King Edward and his Queen knelt to receive the benediction of the church. As the venerable and gifted successor of Augustine, Stigand, and Lanfranc knelt to do obeisance to the King there was scarcely a dry eye in the whole Abbey when King Edward gently lifted the aged archbishop from his knees. It is an incident in the coronation of Edward VII. which will probably supply the poet and the artist as well as the historian with a theme of touching beauty in one of the greatest spectacular assemblies of the beginning of the century.

"But if Dr. Temple was a church dignitary of sober mien and dignified bearing, he was, nevertheless, a man of intense humor. After dinner at the deanery in Exeter a lady came up to the bishop and exclaimed somewhat hysterically: 'Oh, my lord, was not that a dreadful railway accident which occurred this morning on the Great Western? Do you know my aunt might have been in the train, but she missed it. Now was it not providential, my lord?' 'Well, madam,' replied the bishop with dry humor; 'I can't say, I have never seen your aunt.' On another occasion a lady, wishing to commend a young clergyman to the notice of the bishop, described his preaching, and then said, 'Oh, what a saint in the pulpit!' 'Ah,' replied the bishop, 'and what a martyr in the pew!'"

There have been seven Archbishops of Canterbury since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the writer in *The Sun* describes their personalities as follows:

"The first of them was Sutton, who occupied the archiepiscopal chair during the close of the Evangelical revival, and of whom it is related that he once complained to the Prince Regent that the Methodists were doing much harm, and he wanted to know what could be done to stop their preaching. 'Why, make 'em bishops,' replied the worldly prince.

"The next archbishop was Howley, who crowned William IV. and Queen Victoria. He was a man of scholarship and piety, and won the respect of the church people of his day. Next came Sumner . . . a churchman of the lowest type, who ought never to have occupied the position, simply because he lacked Episcopal instinct. Then came Longly, translated from York. He was a man of simple piety, who only occupied the chair a short period. He was followed by Tait, a Broad Churchman of much learning and character; the personal friend of Dean Stanley. He was followed by Benson, an advanced churchman, said to have been translated from Truro at the earnest request of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward. Benson dropped dead in the pew as he was worshiping in Mr. Gladstone's church. And then, to the surprise of almost every one, Dr. Temple, then Bishop of London, was made Archbishop of Canterbury."

In regard to the question of Dr. Temple's successor, the writer says:

"Dr. Maclagan, the Archbishop of York, was passed over when Dr. Temple was selected, and Dr. Davidson, the Bishop of Winchester, it is understood, declined the appointment on the death of Dr. Benson. Consequently two names stand out with prominence as candidates in popular favor for this coveted appointment, Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, and Dr. Moule. These two bishops very decidedly represent the two extreme parties in the church. Dr. Ingram is a High Churchman, Dr.

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THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, WITH THEIR SONS.

Moule is a pronounced Evangelical. Both are good preachers, but while Dr. Ingram has no reputation for scholarship Dr. Moule was for many years a distinguished professor at Cambridge. It is said that the sovereign of England always names the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Prime Minister, and not as in the case of other prelates, when the nomination is presented to the King by the Prime Minister. Taken altogether, the Bishop of Durham seems the more likely of the two."

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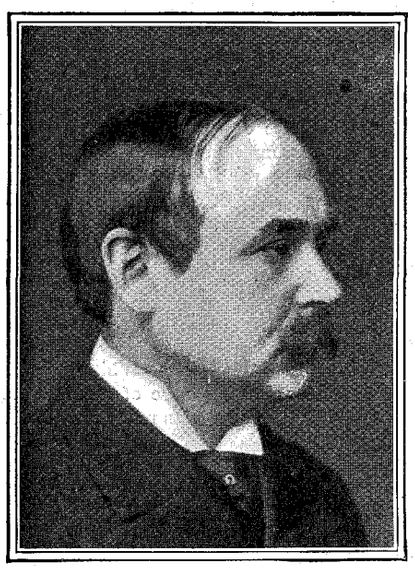
MR. MALLOCK ON THE CREDIBILITY OF RELIGION.

IN his new book, "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," Mr. W. H. Mallock endeavors to deal with the question of "how far that theory of life which is associated with the name of religion is a theory to which, under existing conditions of knowledge, a reasonable man can any longer assent." He begins with the following definition of religion:

"An assent to the proposition that a living God exists who is worthy of our religious emotion, and is able to take account of it, is as necessary a part of religion as is the emotion itself. And with this proposition are connected two others equally necessary, and necessary in the same way. These are the propositions that the will of man is free, and that his life does not cease with the dissolution of his physical organism. If our actions were all of them predetermined, there would be in them nothing on which a God could justly adjudicate; and if with the death of the body we utterly ceased to be, it would matter to us very little whether He adjudicated on them or no. . . . In these propositions, says Professor Haeckel, we have 'the three buttresses of superstition,' which science sets itself to destroy."



MR. W. H. MALLOCK.

His new argument on behalf of religion is at once iconoclastic and conservative.

Mr. Mallock's arguments on both sides of the central questions discussed are of a rather bewildering character. On the one hand, he admits that the methods "generally employed by the religious apologists of to-day" are "worthless and hopeless, and do far more harm than good." On the other, he compares Professor Huxley's polemic efforts to "the antics of a barking dog in front of a locomotive-engine," and accuses Herbert Spencer of gross inconsistency. He arrives at the conclusion:

"If we consider the universe apart from the organic life contained in it, it is, according to the admission of thinkers of every school, a system of absolute monism, so far as observation reveals it to us. In spite of every argument by which religious and metaphysical apologists endeavor to escape from the conclusion, organic life is a system of absolute monism likewise, and if in the cosmic process there has been any interference at any time, it was, to quote an expression of Professor Ward's, an interference that 'took place before the process began, not during it.' Consequently, the entire intellectual scheme of religion—the doctrines of immortality, of freedom, and a God who is, in his relation to ourselves, separable from this process—is not only a system which is unsupported by any single scientific fact, but is also a system for which amongst the facts of science it is utterly impossible for the intellect to find a place. In other words, that entire conception of existence which alone for the mass of mankind has invested life with value is in absolute opposition to that general system of the universe the accuracy of which is every day reattested by every fresh addition made to our positive knowledge."

It must not be assumed from this argument that Mr. Mallock denies the truth of the three fundamental religious propositions which he mentions. On the contrary, he aims to show that there is "a very simple method—different from that of the religious apologist or the idle metaphysical dreamer—by which, without any surrender of science or common sense" the truth of these propositions may be established. This method involves the recognition of a "practical synthesis of contradictories." "In asserting the truth of religion," he declares, "we must assert a doctrine absolutely opposed to the doctrines of science, which we are compelled to accept." He continues:

"Nobody doubts the reality of time, as dealt with by Bradshaw, because his intellect refuses to grasp the idea of eternity. No one denies the practical reality of space, tho nothing intervenes between the space, without which he could not live, and the boundless depths of infinity, in the presence of which he can not think. Nobody, again, disbelieves in the reality of the universe, tho the existence of it implies a cause, and every cause we can imagine is unthinkable as soon as we analyze it.

"If, then, every synthesis which we make in picturing the world as real involves, when submitted to analysis, contradictions which can not be reconciled, and if nevertheless our belief in the reality of the world continues, it is perfectly obvious that there can be no *a priori* reason why we should not believe in the reality of the religious synthesis, tho the principle of freedom which it obliges us to assert appears to our intellect incompatible with the determinism which we are unable to deny."

We are compelled to give assent to religion, concludes Mr. Mallock, for precisely the same reasons that we accept the phenomena and so-called laws of science. "In this broad fact," he asserts, "lies the reasonable basis for religion." We quote further:

"Just as faith or instinct having given us the cosmic world as a reality, science discovers the principles which underlie its phenomena, so, faith or instinct having given us the moral world as a reality, analytical reason and a study of the human character perform with regard to the moral world an office of the same kind. They discover the principles involved, by direct assent or implication in the judgments, activities, actions, and sentiments of which human life in its higher manifestations is composed; and amongst these principles they find that the most fundamental are the three elementary doctrines which constitute the religion of theism—the doctrines that men are free and are not mere cosmic automata; that they have some life which outlasts the dissolution of physical organism; and that between their lives and the supreme cause of the universe a personal relationship subsists in virtue of which human affairs are invested with a meaning and importance imperceptible to the eye of ordinary observation. It is true that these doctrines have not been held consciously by all of the higher races during the past history of the world; but these races have been animated at all events by unconscious or subconscious assumptions of which these three doctrines are the only logical expression; and with every advance which is made in positive knowledge, and with every enlargement of our conception of things which results from it, any substitute for these doctrines becomes more and more impossible."

The peculiar nature of Mr. Mallock's argument draws the following comment from the London *Academy and Literature:*

"Mr. Mallock is in the delightful position of agreeing with no one at all. Many of us would like to enjoy the sensation of being in a minority of one, but few can ever contrive it. However paradoxical the position you assume, some wretch is bound to spoil everything by hatefully agreeing with you. There is a company, it would seem, lying always in wait for unfriended opinions, and espousing them for no better reason than that they are friendless—espousing them like anything. Mr. Mallock's present ingenious effort leaves him in ecstatic isolation. His simple plan is to deny force to the arguments of one side while accepting its conclusions, and while denying the conclusions of the other to accept its premises."

The Rev. John White Chadwick, the well-known Brooklyn Unitarian minister, who reviews the book for the New York *Times Saturday Review*, finds it "entertaining," but unsatisfying. He says:

"Mr. Mallock's success is remarkable so long as he is only en-

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deavoring to convict the scientific and philosophical apologists of foolishness. But what has he to give us where they fail? A practical synthesis of contradictories. . . . We are comforted with the assurance that there is a similar assertion of contradictories underlying our belief in everything. But to justify a belief in contradictories some practical grounds are requisite. There are such in religion. We must have religion in Mr. Mallock's sense of the word for the orderly and comfortable conduct of life. It is reasonable to acquiesce in the coexistence of two orders of being, which are not reconcilable in terms of science. To this complexion have we come at length, and its blush is much the same as that of Prof. William James's 'pragmatism' in his recent 'Varieties of Religious Belief.' A good many will no doubt rejoice in such a recommendation of religion, but some will repudiate it utterly, having perhaps in mind the warning of Carlyle: 'Go to perdition if thou must. But with a lie in thy mouth! By the Eternal Maker, No!'"

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

RELIGIOUS minds have been occupied with the question of the second advent of Christ ever since the day when the message came to the apostles: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." Great multitudes have always believed, and to-day believe, that Christ will come again in his visible person. Among those who have taken this view are some of the foremost Christian teachers of our generation—Charles H. Spurgeon, Newman Hall, A. J. Gordon, Dwight L. Moody, Theodore Monod, Arthur T. Pierson, F. B. Meyer, J. H. Brookes, and Charles Cuthbert Hall. The beginning of the new century gives some indications that a revival of this belief is at hand.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York, has been considering the question of the second advent in a brochure entitled "The Next Step in Evolution." He does not doubt that there is to be a second coming, but he interprets it in new terms. He believes that "Christ came the first time into men's vision by coming on the plane of their senses, he comes the second time into men's vision by lifting them up into his plane of spiritual comprehension." We quote further:

"This coming is in harmony with the laws of sequence and continuity.

"Each of the successive steps or kingdoms has had its type-life. The plant—that is, the physical basis of the plant-life—came from the inorganic matter; the animal—that is, the physical basis of the animal life—came from the plant and through the plant from the mineral kingdom; the natural man—that is the physical basis of the life of the natural man—came from the animal and the kingdoms below it; the spiritual man—that is, the physical basis of the life of the spiritual man—comes from the natural man and the kingdoms below him.

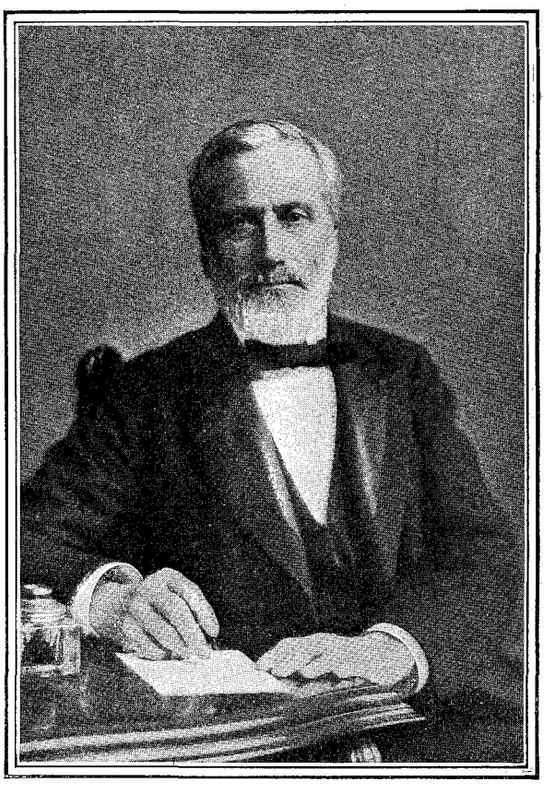
"The development from kingdom to kingdom was a natural unfolding; yet the new creature of the next higher order always came through a new birth—a double birth: (1) the birth of the new type-life of the next higher kingdom into the evolutionary order of nature, through the hereditary chain; and (2) the birth of each individual into this type-life."

The birth of Christ, according to Dr. Funk's view, represents the last great transition, and the only transition in historic times, from a lower to a higher kingdom. We quote again:

"The cradle at Bethlehem flashes a searchlight down the spiral stairway up which man has come from platform to platform, kingdom to kingdom. Here we see clearly that the type-life of the kingdom of the spiritual man is born from above into the hereditary chain of evolution. Many times, and in many ways, he declares, 'I am "from above."' He is born a natural man, and yet possesses the life of the kingdom next higher, and proceeds to lift the natural man by a new birth into the kingdom of the spiritual man. He is born the son of man and the son of God, bridging the chasm with his own being."

Thus Christ came into the world, "the type-life and potent king of the kingdom of the spiritual man." He is coming back into the world as "a present force, producing changes, quickening and directing energies":

"To see him this time we must have eyes and ears fitted to recognize the manifestations of the inner kingdom—the kingdom of all first causes and real forces. He is not coming with the noise of trumpets, nor with whirlwinds, nor with earthquakes;



THE REV. I. K. FUNK, LL.D.
He views the second advent as a spiritual manifestation.

but with the silence of the growth of the mustard-seed, of the leaven, of the grain of corn reaching up to the blade and full corn in the ear.

"There can be nothing more manifest to-day to the optic nerve of the spiritual man than is this coming. The lightning flashing from the east to the west is not nearly so manifest."

The signs of this second coming, we are assured, are to be discerned in the growing Christliness of our age. The kingdom of love is being established in the hearts of men. Dr. Funk says in conclusion:

"Judge these things as you would the motions of the hands of the clock. Look back a half-dozen centuries and make comparisons. War is recognized more and more as a barbarism, and its end is over yonder hill. The court of nations to settle wrongs is looming above the horizon—is already holding its sessions. The nation that loves its fellow nations is also born of God. The Golden Rule is finding its place in international diplomacy.

"The humanities are in order. Over one hundred and seven million dollars were contributed in the United States for educational and other charities within the last year. Nearly two million dollars were given to suffering Galveston; and Carnegie's immense benefactions are but one of the many indications of the full dawning of the day of living for others.

"A single individual the other day, a member of an unpopular race, is wronged in France, and all the world is aroused, and flashes thunderbolts of wrath under oceans and across continents until there is a beginning to right the wrong. Mankind is rapidly becoming

> . . . one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
> Around the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right and wrong.

"The marvelous sowing about the Sea of Galilee is reaching

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its ripening. The leaven is leavening the whole lump. The mustard-seed reappears in hundreds and hundreds of millions of seed. Cuba is helped to freedom for its own sake; the Russian Czar—he at least in Russia—in sincerity says: 'War should end.' In business it is ceasing to be a maxim that the benefit of the one is ever opposed to the benefit of the many. We are learning that the Golden Rule and the law of self-preservation run parallel. Applied to commercialism, the Golden Rule is so to make money as to give a benefit also to him from whom you make it; and that, too, is common sense. The children of the inner kingdom never crowd: the more, the more room.

"In all these things we see just the beginnings of the results of his coming: all men of one family, God the Father, and Christ the eldest Brother; the sacredness of truth, of the soul, of all life; the reality of the inner world."

THE LAYMAN'S INTEREST IN RELIGION.

THE question of the place and work of the laity in the church has come up for discussion in several of the religious journals, and it is generally agreed that the failure of laymen to cooperate more actively with the clergy in religious work is a discouraging sign of the times. Mr. Tobias Schanfarber, who considers the subject from the Jewish point of view, declares (in a signed editorial in *The Reform Advocate*, Chicago) that it must be confessed that there are very few active laymen in the household of Judaism. In the case of the majority, he adds, "their interest ceases with simply being members of a congregation, and the interest of a great many does not even go that far." Looking out over the broader religious field, however, he finds ground for some encouragement:

"The name of the Rockefellers appears quite frequently in print as taking interest in the Sabbath-school work of the church. The younger Rockefeller rises from the sick-couch, so the newspapers report, goes to the church, and talks to his young men on 'Success.' He leads the Bible class of his church, and in other ways shows that the church-interests are his interests. It is praiseworthy of the Rockefellers, situated as they are in life, to make the church their solicitude. When men count their money by the millions, they usually put themselves in the place of God, and think that they are to be worshiped instead of the Supreme Ruler of the universe. Mr. Multi-Millionaire, self-made—as he claims he is—puffed up with inordinate conceit, thinks that he has no duties toward his God, religion, or the church. He paraphrases the declaration of that French monarch who said 'L'état est moi,' by grandiloquently announcing that 'he is the universe,' that 'the earth is his, and the fulness thereof.'

"It is refreshing to note that there are exceptions to this rule. Mr. Wanamaker has always shown deep interest in Sabbath-school work, and there are numberless other men in the Christian church, rich in this world's goods, who are anxious to add to the spiritual treasures of mankind by giving of their time, their thought, and their money toward the upbuilding of church-interests.

"It is not our intention here to touch upon that other question as to the manner in which these men have accumulated their vast fortunes. It is true our sages declared that the stolen 'lulab' was not to be brought into the sanctuary, and it certainly minimizes the good done when it is known that the 'lulab' is stolen. But for all that there is something gratifying in the fact, when the rich man shows by his devotion to religion that its appeal is not wholly dead to him.

"But it is not only the rich man in Christendom who is devoted to the religious interests of the church. As a rule we find in many churches of the country laymen holding up the right hand of their ministers. We find them superintending the Sabbath-schools, heads of the church-gilds, leaders in the Epworth League clubs and Christian Endeavor societies, and public spokesmen in behalf of the church when the occasion calls for it. We all know with what devotion the late ex-President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, was attached to his particular church affiliation, and how, when the occasion called for it, he publicly spoke and worked in the interest of the church, and did all in his power for its growth and development."

The Rev. W. E. McLennan, of Evanston, Ill., recalls that "the two greatest leaders of Puritan England were John Milton and Oliver Cromwell, both laymen"; that the founders of American Methodism were three lay preachers, Philip Embury, Robert Strawbridge, and Captain Webb; and that "the two greatest preachers of our day, Charles H. Spurgeon and Dwight L. Moody, never consented to be ordained by human hands." He continues (in *The Methodist Review*, November-December):

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and destiny, which is only another name for God in history, is fighting against privilege in the church. Long ago the state renounced the doctrine of the divine right of kings; is it not time for the church to renounce the divine right of the clergy? God's men, like God's truth, should be accepted on their merits without labels of any kind.

"In emphasizing the 'priesthood of the people' there is no leveling down, but a leveling up. In showing the sandy foundation on which the medieval church so laboriously built up its elaborate system of a sacrificing priesthood far removed from the laity, which modern Romanism and its imitators under a Protestant name so passionately strive to maintain, there is no purpose to depreciate God's true ministers. They can not be depreciated, for their claim to respect and acceptance proceeds from no laying on of human hands, nor is it based on any presumed right to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven to men, but from a divine call as revealed in their tone of authority joined to their humility, love, and zeal. That such men should be recognized as possessed of a gift for ministering, and set apart by the church as worthy of confidence, is admitted at once; but the call of God and the fruits of service are the real tests after all. To such a ministry the whole body of God's people is called. Never was such a ministry needed more than now. Never were the opportunities for Christ-like service so numerous. In Christian lands there are millions growing up right around our church doors—many of them the sons and daughters of church-members—who never cross the threshold of a church from one end of the year to another. The rich, many of them, are growing up as purely pagan as were the Romans under the Cæsars. The working classes, as a rule, will have nothing to do with the church. Our cities, admitted to be the plague-spots of the earth, are working out their destinies without any particular concern for the church or for Christianity. What is the remedy? There is but one. It is the same means which organize the church and sent it forward on its glorious career; the same which made the Waldenses, the Franciscans, the Puritans, the early Methodists, such mighty forces in the world of their day. The laity must arise. Without waiting for star preachers or hesitating leaders among the stated ministry, the laity should magnify its call and privilege."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE RIGHT. REV. JAMES E. QUIGLEY, D.D., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, has been named by the Pope to succeed to the see of Chicago, left vacant by the death of Archbishop Feehan.

AN income of $18,369,163 for foreign missionary work is reported in the annual summary of Protestant missions compiled by the Rev. E. E. Strong, of Boston, the editorial secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The totals of all continents show 29,081 stations and out-stations; 6,535 men, 7,335 women, 78,812 natives, in the field as missionaries; and 1,445,635 communicants, of whom 90,890 were added last year.

A PRIZE of $6,000 is offered by the trustees of Lake Forest College, Illinois, for the best book written in defense of the Christian faith. The offer is "open to scientific men, Christian philosophers, and historians of all nations." The fund whose income furnishes the money was given by the late William Bross, of Chicago, as a memorial to his son. The donor's object, as expressed by him, was "to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world, to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further, to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth." Courses of lectures are also provided for under the terms of the same bequest, and President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, has been invited to give the first course in April next.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

OUTLINES OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORLD-POLITICS.

THERE is in London a group of public men who are working hard to bring about a revolutionary change in British foreign policy. Their idea is to detach Great Britain from Germany altogether and to bring Edward VII.'s empire within the political orbit of the Franco-Russian alliance. The men who aim at this great change are influential in diplomacy, in politics, in finance, and in journalism. They have made *The National Review* (London) their official organ, and the anonymous and signed articles in that periodical have repeatedly caused sensations in the foreign offices of Europe.

For the first time since this agitation was started, a French authoritative view of the whole matter has been made public. It takes the shape of an elaborate article in the *Grande Revue* (Paris) entitled "The Perspectives of International Politics at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century." It is from the pen of Ernest Lefrançais, who is peculiarly qualified to handle the topic both as an authority on world-politics and as an exponent of an influential school of French thought. Great Britain, he says, may come into the Franco-Russian alliance, but she must agree to aid in the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. She must frankly face the fact that the days of her supremacy on the seas are over; but, on the other hand, neither France nor Russia will move a finger to replace British naval supremacy with German naval supremacy. In looking over the world-situation, not from the point of view of any one nation, but from a cosmopolitan standpoint, one is struck by the fact that Great Britain, long glorying in her "splendid isolation," is now eagerly looking about her for an ally:

"When the history of the nineteenth century is studied . . . it is impossible not to be impressed by the dominant part which a single nation has played: England. Victorious over France with the aid of a European coalition, it was England who at the fall of the Second Empire reaped all the advantages of success. Her rival beaten, on land as well as on the sea, she made the most of her colonial opportunities and remained the one solitary and single great Power of the world. She won what she called the scepter of the seas. On every ocean of the globe she reigned as absolute mistress. Nobody interfered with her. Her will was law. Outside Europe she could expand her empire to suit herself and lay hands on any territories that appealed to her sense of expediency. She met with no other obstacles than those presented by unhealthy climates or barbarian peoples. Aided by strength of will and purpose and by the formidable instruments that modern science placed at her disposal, she triumphed over everything without too much difficulty. Hence, in less than a century, she succeeded in building up a vast empire beyond the sea that grew continually while the old colonial empires of Spain and Portugal shrunk bit by bit. There was a moment when it might well be asked if the whole world outside of Europe was not destined to become British."

Even in Europe itself, M. Lefrançais goes on to say, Great Britain shone in the front rank of Powers. Not a cannon could be fired without her leave. "The greatest nations on the continent felt honored by her friendship. Throughout the whole duration of the Second Empire France was content to be the satellite of her former enemy, to sustain whose policy she generously lent her armies in the Crimea and in China. For more than half a century Great Britain was at the height of her material strength and moral power. She was mistress of the world, and grew accustomed to regarding this dominant position as an accomplished fact of history that nothing could change in the future." We quote again:

"Suddenly resound the cannon of Sedan, and events are precipitated in Europe during the closing years of the nineteenth century without disturbing the serenity of British calm. Then a wretched incident in Great Britain's colonial history, a quarrel with a handful of South African rebels, less numerous than those whom she has crushed a hundred times in her triumphal progress, brings her to a sudden halt. The formidable Power, accustomed to see the greatest step out of her path, stops in amazement at a new sight—some brave peasants, confiding in the justice of their cause and relying upon God's help, have sworn to fight for their independence to the death. For three years they succeeded in checking the British colossus, who sacrificed money by millions and men by thousands, rode over the principles of humanity and the rights of nations to overcome this desperate resistance. Thereupon Great Britain, roused from her dream of universal dominion, decided to look about the world, and she saw with surprise the changes that have been brought about in thirty years. While she thought she was dominating with indisputable supremacy all the nations of the earth, many of them have grown greatly all about her to such an extent that she can no longer, without denying the evidence, regard them as negligible quantities at the beginning of the new century."

The United States, "her revolted daughter who became independent more than a hundred years ago, but whose development had for a long time nothing alarming about it, has gradually become a great nation, powerful in her commerce and industry, and seized with the ambition to dominate the American continent." Japan has entered the list of formidable Powers. In Europe the situation has vastly changed:

"Germany, which comprised only an agglomeration of principalities and adjacent kingdoms, has emerged from the victorious war she waged in 1870 against France with the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain, and has transformed herself into a united and powerful empire, great not only in her military and naval resources, but greater through her vast industries and her ambitious foreign commerce. An economic rival, filled with the idea that the future belongs to herself, confronts Great Britain. German products invade the world, and in every market they wage a fierce conflict with the productions of Britain. The young empire wanted colonies, and it was necessary to resign to her a great part of Africa and numerous islands of Oceanica. To confirm in Europe the power won by her victory of 1870 she formed with Austria and the recently unified Italy the Triple Alliance that can put 6,000,000 men under arms, and thanks to their support she was able for a while to play the part of Europe's arbiter."

France, too, has risen from her ruins. Her army and her navy are now more formidable than ever, while her colonial empire is exceeded in vastness only by that of Great Britain herself. Russia, finally, "who, thanks to the aid so imprudently furnished by France, was defeated by England in 1855, has likewise recovered. She has reconstituted her navy and built up the mightiest land force existing on the earth." Thus there is a great change in the international aspect of the world:

"Formerly, to designate the problems of collective interest to all civilized peoples mention was made merely of 'European affairs.' This expression has become inadequate, and we are obliged to speak of 'world-politics.' Great Britain formerly appeared as the prima-donna surrounded by her supporters. A number of nations now deem themselves in a position to play the leading part themselves, and they are not disposed to see their rights disregarded. Great Britain is no longer alone as the 'ranking first' of nations, and yet she is in a state of isolation. This isolation, which formerly attested the overwhelming superiority of her might and could be truly called splendid, has become to-day a source of weakness."

This fact, we are assured, is the key to world politics to-day, and we must never lose sight of it. Great Britain does not. Her first idea was to maintain the supremacy of her navy so that it could cope numerically with any possible combination of her enemies. "But the number of modern war-ships that a nation can keep on the seas could not be increased to infinity." Great Britain can not become a great military power in the German sense, for her people will not tolerate conscription,

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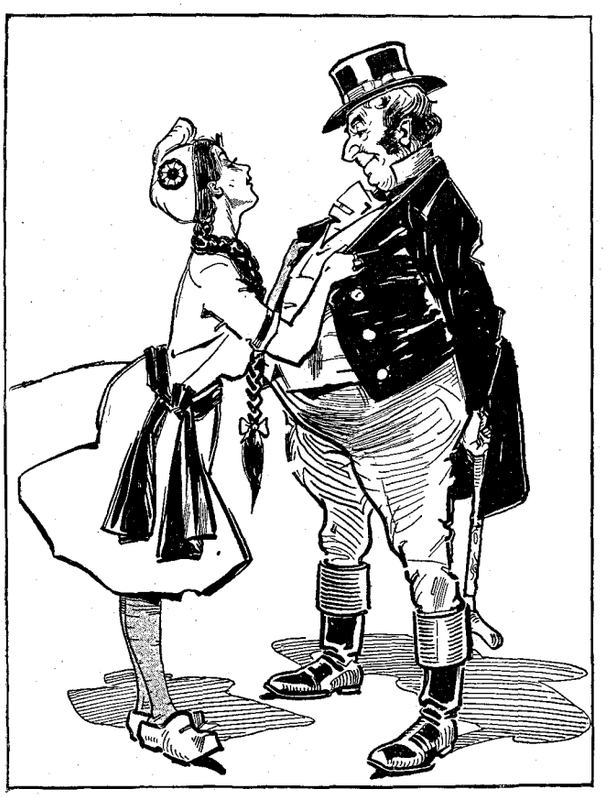
which would revolutionize the fabric of their institutions. "When Great Britain's position in the world is calmy examined, it can be understood why it inspires serious reflections in all British patriots who are not misled by memories of the past, and why they have a desire to see their country give to her foreign policy a trend more in conformity with the needs of the present time." This is the explanation of the attitude of the influential men whose organ is *The National Review*. The view of the case is this: "Russia and France have the choice of joining Great Britain to oppose the ambition of the German empire, or else of ranging themselves on Germany's side—in which event Great Britain will not hesitate to rush into a gigantic struggle with the three great Powers united." But this is overlooking another point entirely—the absolute neutrality of France and



NOT A BAD IDEA

FRANCE (to John Bull): "Suppose we kiss and be friends."
—*Judy* (London).

her ally Russia in the struggle between Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain persistently overlooks the fact that her supremacy on the seas is doomed from the very nature of things:

"The possession of the empire of the seas and of the preeminence over all other nations remains the supreme aim of British policy. Such was inevitably the object of the struggles among the nations down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, because there were generally only two and rarely three competitors for the prize. But this belongs to the history of the past. In the twentieth century the competitors are too numerous, their strength is too nearly equal, for a practical policy to reasonably aim at universal dominion. A sort of equilibrium among the great nations, based upon mutual respect of everybody's rights, is imposed by force of circumstances. The commercial monopoly of the world outside of Europe, which great Britain thought for a time assured to herself, has been divided among various rivals. Germany is no longer the only competitor. France, the United States, Russia, and even Japan, are taking an increasing share of the world's commerce, and a British victory would not wholly deprive them of it. History teaches that the most cruel defeats may weaken a nation but can not cause her to disappear economically. The empire of the sea is also a conception of the past that can no longer be applied to our epoch."

Great Britain therefore is on the wrong road entirely when she persists in giving her foreign policy the chimerical aim of her own supremacy. She will meet with an inevitable check. "It is to the interest neither of Russia nor of France—London may rest assured on this point—to aid Germany in substituting her own preeminence in the world for that of Great Britain. But it would be manifestly equally absurd for France and Russia to aid Great Britain to restore her own supremacy. Ideas which have had their day and which meet none of the requirements of the present can not form the basis of a serious alliance." But if Great Britain really wishes to enter the Franco-Russian alliance, she has only to agree to a few things. She must cease to interfere with Russia in Asia and with France all over the world. She must support the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and above all she must regard herself as one among equals and not as "mistress" of sea or land. This may be very disagreeable to Great Britain, but it can not be helped. She will certainly get no first-class ally elsewhere, for Japan does not count in such a manner, and Germany has never worked in real harmony with her:

"Great Britain has made various attempts to find an ally in the past few years. She turned first to the United States, whom she affected to regard as a nation of her own blood, forgetting the great proportion of Germans in that country's composition. Up to the present time her appeals to the memory of their common origin have not led to practical results. Moreover, it must be remembered that the points of contact of the two Powers outside of America are too few to facilitate the conclusion of a sound alliance. Great Britain then thought of Germany, whose Emperor is united to her own sovereign by close ties of blood. But the friendliness of her relations with the German empire do not seem likely to be of long duration. She perceives that the benefits of such an agreement would be all on one side and that side not her own. This works too great a change in her habits for her not to feel cruelly the injustice of which she thinks she has a right to complain. The nature of things does not lend itself to a permanent understanding between two nations who are engaged in every quarter of the globe in a desperate commercial struggle of which the end can not be seen."

Nor must it be lost sight of that twentieth-century world-politics will be governed by economic considerations. Great Britain knows this. Her entry into the Franco-Russian alliance would not only protect her from attack, but would save her from the necessity of establishing compulsory military service, leaving her industries unfettered. "It would become possible to consider, without leaving the domain of practical things, the realization of those generous ideas which inspired the Czar when he summoned the Peace Conference at The Hague."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SILVELA AND SPAIN.

SEÑOR SAGASTA had to retire as Spain's Premier almost as soon as he had formed, or rather reformed, his cabinet. He was succeeded by Señor Silvela, whose ministry is heartily welcomed by the loyalist Spanish press. The feeling is that negotiations will now be undertaken with the Vatican in a more independent spirit than has hitherto been shown. The building of a navy of some sort is announced as under consideration, which causes the *Época* (Madrid) to say:

"We are well aware that the task of building a Spanish navy will be one of immense difficulty. Señor Silvela was in the right when he declared that leaving our squadrons in their present condition would be virtually a confession that the old national pride and spirit of Spain had fallen into decay. Nevertheless there is not sufficient enthusiasm manifested over the idea. The disappointments and disasters of the last war have had their effect upon many spirits. There is a widespread lack

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of self-confidence, nor would it avail to deny that our recent naval and military history warrants discouragement."

But the matter must settle itself favorably to the future of Spain, and the authority quoted looks for a revival of her naval importance. The *Correo* (Madrid) doubts, however, if Spain can support the taxation demanded by all this. Of the Silvela ministry in general the *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks favorably:

"Silvela himself has only one good quality. He gathers a number of able men about him whenever he is asked to form a ministry. Then he leaves those men to do as they think best, and he does not interfere with them in any manner, provided only they acknowledge his authority in a general way. One thing Silvela must have learned from the fate of his predecessor. The people of Spain do not want to be ground under the chariot wheels of the Vatican any longer. They wish due respect paid to the civil power as well as to the ecclesiastical."

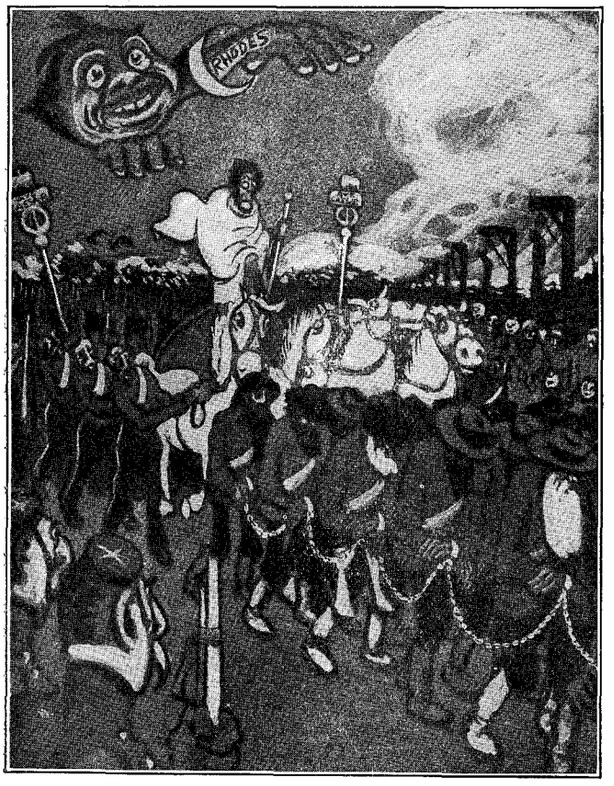
The Spanish situation is arousing keen interest in France, as the idea of an alliance between the two countries is never lost sight of. The Paris *Temps* says things in Madrid were never so embroiled, and it is not difficult to imagine a situation that no normally constituted Spanish ministry could meet.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE CAN BE DEFIED.

THE Monroe Doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on, in the opinion of the consistently anti-American *Saturday Review* (London). That aggressive weekly has been giving much consideration to South American affairs lately, and it avows itself much impressed by the vain pretensions of the United States in undertaking to lay down "limits" for Germany or any other Power in Venezuela or elsewhere. Not only is the Monroe Doctrine untenable in morals and in international law, but also in the matter of physical force. The United States is not strong enough to-day to enforce it. To let the British organ speak for itself:

"Mr. Roosevelt admitted in his Presidential message that he could do nothing to protect South American states when they were in the wrong. They would have to suffer the consequences of their own offenses against the comity of nations, subject to the limitation that the United States would not allow those consequences to take the form of loss of their territory to any European Power. The Monroe rule will not therefore be brought into operation on behalf of Venezuela. This is not the act of gracious condescension on the part of the United States which it has been represented to be. The real reason for not applying the doctrine is not that

THE VISITOR'S GUIDE. —*Ulk* (Berlin).



CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIUMPH.
How he will make his tour through the Transvaal.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

CHAMBERLAIN'S GUARD.
A maid of honor for him in South Africa.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CREATING, IN GREAT BRITAIN, PUBLIC RESENTMENT AGAINST THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN VENEZUELAN WATERS HAS BEEN THE SERIES OF BITTER CARTOONS IN GERMAN PAPERS IN REFERENCE TO THE TRIP OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

GERMAN CARTOONS OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN.

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Venezuela has misbehaved, is recalcitrant, and therefore ought to be chastised, but that the United States is powerless to avert her punishment in any case. The statement that the United States will only interfere in disputes of this nature to prevent loss of territory to a European Power is an idle boast and must remain so as long as the United States does not possess a navy equal to the combined navies of the great Powers of Europe."

Let it be supposed, proceeds this lucid expositor, that Germany or Great Britain had territorial ambitions in South America and determined to gratify them:

"Could the United States prevent either Power from taking as much of Venezuelan territory as it pleased? The United States navy gives a negative answer. How much less could she prevent both Powers from acting in concert and dividing Venezuela between them? We may carry the argument further. Not only Germany and England but other European Powers also have, or recently had, grievances against Venezuela like our own. Could the United States prevent a concert of Europe, acting through the navies of the Old World, from parceling Venezuela, or, for that matter, all the South American republics among its members? To put the case in this form is to demonstrate the uselessness of the Monroe rule as an operative force either in the present case or in easily conceivable contingencies. The reservation made by Mr. Roosevelt means that war would be declared upon any Power or Powers which obtained compensation by the seizure or cession of territory; but it is valueless because war could not be successfully waged in the present condition of the United States navy."

These views are in accordance with those of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which treats as preposterous the notion that the United States could prevent German expansion in the New World if that expansion were to assume a territorial aspect.

ITALY'S JEWISH MINISTER OF WAR.

A REMARKABLE fact which has attracted little attention in the European press, even in the antisemitic branch of it, is that the Minister of War in the Italian cabinet is a Jew. It appears, moreover, that the King himself secured this appointment, and that the Italian Parliament has expressed cordial approval of the selection. The minister's name is Giuseppe Ottolengi, and he is one of the leading generals of the Italian army.

The Roman correspondent of the *Voskhod*, the monthly organ of the Jews of Russia, furnishes a sketch of this minister and the particulars of the appointment:

"Italy has had Jewish ministers before, notably Luigi Luzzatti, the influential financier who holds a conspicuous place in political life. But no one ever imagined the possibility of seeing a Jew at the head of the Italian army, at the post of the Minister of War. Ottolengi is one of the five Jews in the Italian army who have reached the rank of a division general; moreover, he is one of the four generals who, in case of war, will have actual command of the Italian army. He owes this rare distinction to his brilliant and patriotic services.

"Ottolengi belongs to a very orthodox Lombard Jewish family. In his youth he attended the University of Turin. In 1859, when the Austrian war with Italy broke out, he joined the army as a volunteer, and he has remained a soldier ever since. He devoted himself to the profession of arms with zeal and single-mindedness, and his career has been a most extraordinary one. He has been wounded more than once, and has received medals for exceptional bravery. He fought in the Italian war for independence and unity, and after that campaign he studied military science. He has been professor in the highest military schools, and some years ago he commanded the Naples garrison, one of his subordinates then being the Crown Prince, now the King of Italy.

"When the present ministry was under consideration, the King, in view of the need of army reforms and opposition to his plans in Parliament, decided to offer the war portfolio to his former chief, at that time the commander of an army corps. Ottolengi was disinclined to accept the post, never having concerned himself with politics and not caring to engage in party warfare in Parliament. But the King insisted, and Ottolengi yielded out of admiration and affection for his sovereign."

It is stated that General Ottolengi is very devout and orthodox. He attends the synagog regularly and makes no concealment of his conformity to the ritual of his faith. In a letter to the *Vessilio Israelitico*, he recently said he belonged to a generation which had to surmount many obstacles and resist many influences in the effort to prove that, without breaking with racial and religious traditions, a Jew could be a true patriot and a useful worker for the good of his country and humanity. He regretted that the younger generation of his coreligionists were not following in the footsteps of that which he represented. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VENEZUELAN PAPERS ON THE CRISIS.

IT was announced during the "blockade" of La Guayra by Great Britain and Germany that President Castro had found it necessary to suppress most of the newspapers. This must have been an erroneous statement. The newspapers have continued to appear and they have been criticizing events. It is, however, beyond a doubt that President Castro finds it expedient to exercise over the press of his republic a control that is less moral than forcible. *The Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas) inclines to view the Venezuelan situation hopefully, altho it refrains from committing itself to details. It says that Castro will emerge from his sea of troubles:

"The Government is master of the situation and seems to be pursued by good fortune. The Mochist or Nationalist party, which appeared to wish to stir, has just published a manifesto through the mouth of their chief counseling their numerous partizans to rally around the standard of peace. This manifesto has been widely echoed throughout the country, and will assuredly assist President Castro in smoothing away his difficulties."

We are indebted to this authority for a translation of an editorial in the *República* (Caracas), one of President Castro's official organs, which insists that Venezuela will straighten out every complication. Here is President Castro's policy as given by his organ:

"The basis of Venezuela's economic future has taken in Castro's mind the form of four ideas which were conceived or developed and strengthened during his late campaign, which has been beneficial in more than one respect.

"1. The protection, by means of a national Territorial Bank, established in Caracas, with branches in the capitals of all the states, and commissions in all the districts, of agriculture, whether carried on on a large scale, by way of loans, in the former case, on long terms with periodical payments, and in the latter, by loans without guaranty, based only on the honesty and good faith of the laboring agriculturists.

"2. The making and opening of highways for the transport of produce, the connection of villages, and the advantage of the working people.

"3. The construction by the state, or in copartnership with existing railway companies, of the great railroad of the republic, which shall extend from Guacipati to Barcelona, to Caracas and Puerto Cabello, from Puerto Cabello to Barquisimeto, and from Barquisimeto to San Antonio del Táchira.

"4. The reduction of the public debt by means of financial arrangements and decrees which shall neither expropriate the creditors, nor admit enormous sums as due, nor agree to pay their unpayable interest, giving guaranties to those who are entitled, such as no honest or well-intentioned debtor may refuse."

From the tone of the Venezuelan press generally, it is manifest that the allies have brought many elements around to Castro's side that formerly opposed him. Exception must be made in the case of a paper published here and there in the mountains from a hand-press and which upholds the cause of General Matos.

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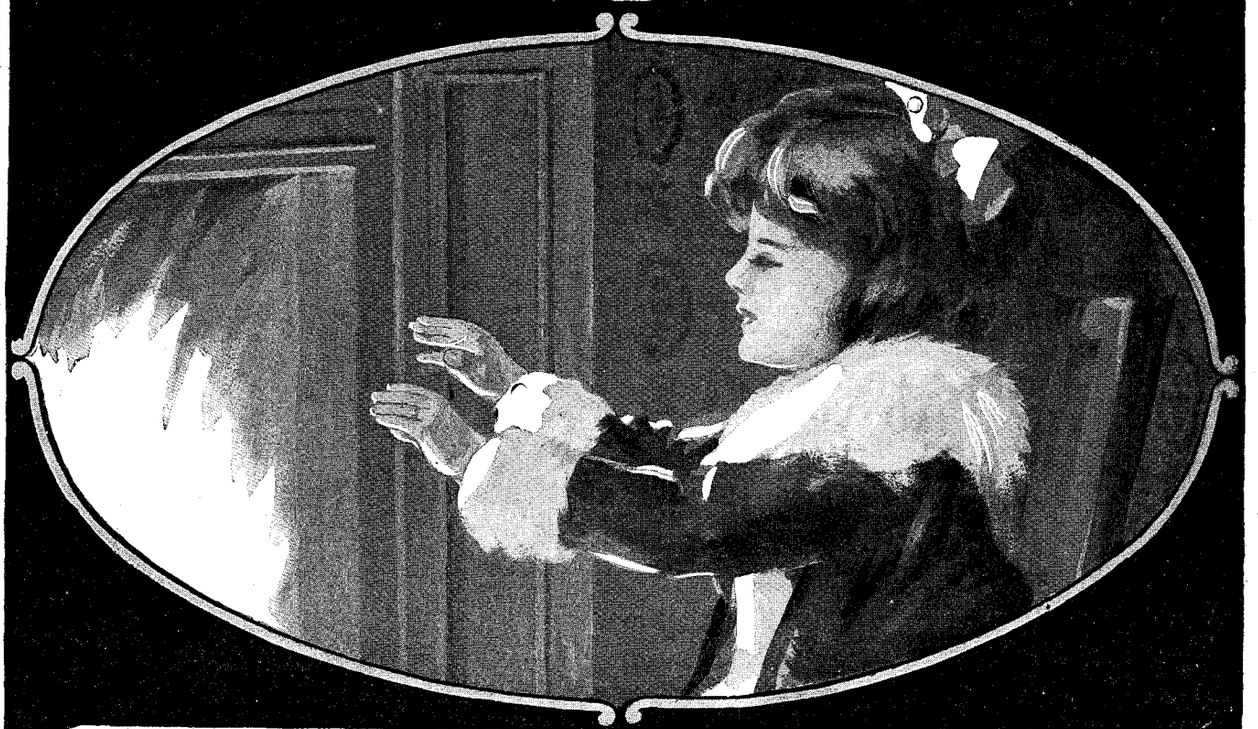

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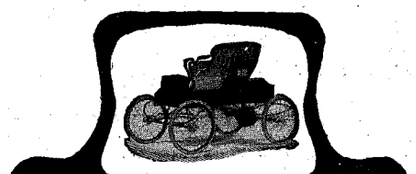

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Songs from Edgewood."—Stephen Henry Thayer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Seedy Gentleman."—Peter Robertson. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1.50 net.)

"Jim and Joe."—Edward S. Ellis. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"The Haunted Mine."—Harry Castlemon. (Henry H. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Eshek the Oppressor."—Gertrude Potter Daniels. (The Madison Book Company, Chicago, $1.50.)

"Addresses on War."—Charles Sumner. (Ginn & Co., Boston, $0.60 net.)

"The Future of War."—Jean De Bloch. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

"A Text-Book of Nursing."—Clara Weeks-Shaw. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75.)

"Old Times in Dixie Land."—Caroline E. Merrick. (The Grafton Press.)

"Can Telepathy Explain?"—Minot J. Savage. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"Onward and Upward."—Compiled from the Discourses of Archbishop Keane by Maurice F. Egan. (John Murray Company, Baltimore.)

"Erromanca, the Martyr Isle."—H. A. Robertson. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.)

"William Morris, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist."—Elizabeth L. Cary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"The Quest of the Holy Grail."—Edwin A. Abbey. (Curtis & Cameron, Boston.)

"The Trne Method of Healing."—George Mitter, Elmore, Ohio, $1.00.)

"The Dhamapada or the Path of Righteousness."—Norton F. W. Hazeldine. (The Smith-Brooks Company, Denver, Colo.)

"The Sufism of the Rubáiyát."—Norton F. W. Hazeldine. (The Smith-Brooks Company, Denver, Colo.)

"Americans in Process."—Edited by Robert A. Woods. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Literary Values."—John Burroughs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Hidden Fortune."—Colin McKenzie Pinkerton. (Shissler-Chase Company, Des Moines, Iowa.)

"The Christ of the Ages."—William Norman Guthrie. (Western Literary Press, $1.25.)

"The Negro in Revelation, in History and in Citizenship."—Rev. J. J. Pipkin. (N. D. Thompson Publishing Company.)

"Later Lyrics."—John B. Tabb. (John Lane.)

"Whimlets."—S. Scott Stinson; pictured by Clare Victor Dwiggins. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Resist Not Evil."—Clarence S. Darrow. (Charles H. Kerr, Chicago, $0.75.)

"Three Years' War."—Christiaan R. De Wet. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"For Every Music Lover."—Aubertine W. Moore. (Dodge Publishing Company, New York, $1.25.)

"The Lady Poverty."—Translated and edited by Montgomery Carmichael. (Tennant & Ward, New York.)

"Introduction to the Talmud."—M. Mielziner. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $2 net, New York.)

"Memories of Vailima."—Isobel Strong and

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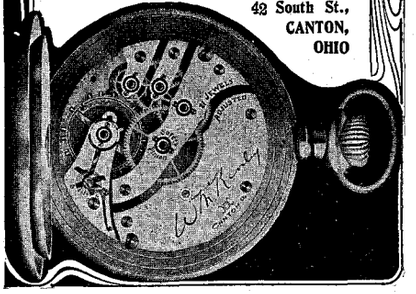

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Lloyd Osbourne. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Under the Sun."—Charles W. Buck. (Sheltman & Co., Louisville, Ky., $1.50.)

"History of the French Revolution."—C. L. James. (Abe Isaak, Chicago, cloth, $1 net.)

"Musings Without Method." — Annalist. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Brother Ben."—George W. King. (Eaton & Mains, $0.50 net.)

"A Wanderer's Songs of the Sea."—Charles Keeler. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1 net.)

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography."—W. H. Walmsley. (Tennant & Ward, New York, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Rowers.*

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

[Mr. Kipling's latest poem, quoted here from the New York *Times*, comes with an editorial force that is evoking considerable talk and editorial comment. The denouncing of the Anglo-German Alliance is so strong that if it represents the feeling of the British people, it will, as *The Times* says, put the Government in somewhat of an embarrassing position to explain why the English nation finds itself so placed. This poem of Kipling's is a good illustration of some of the characteristics claimed for him by Mr. Edwin Markham. Mr. Markham's words on Kipling are found elsewhere in the present issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
  And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song
  As they brought the war-boat round.

They had no heart for the rally and roar
  That makes the whaleback smoke
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave
  As one on the racing stroke.

They sang: "What reckoning do ye keep,
  And steer her by what star,
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep
  To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
  But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
  Ye have made with an open foe;

"That we must lie off a lightless coast
  And haul and back and veer
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most
  For a year and a year and a year.

"There was never a shame in Christendie
  They laid not to our door:
And ye say we must take the Winter sea,
  And safe with them once more!

"Look south, the gale is scarce o'er past
  That stripped and laid us down
When we stood forth, but they stood fast
  And prayed to see us drown.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
  Our wounds are bleeding yet;
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
  To help them press for a debt!

"'Neath all the flags of all mankind
  That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
  That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose
  On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
  To pick the worst of all;

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
  O'er half the world to run
With a cheated crew to league anew
  With the Goth and the shameless Hun?"

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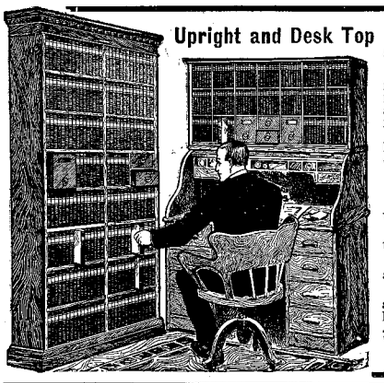

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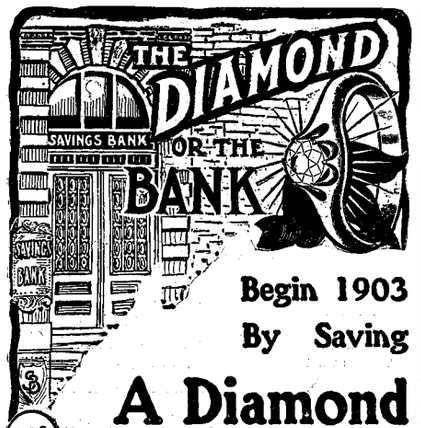

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I am born of the freedom of earth,
Like the breath of a rose in the air;
I am born and I die at my birth—
Ere the soul is aware.

On the wind I am carried afar
As the scent of the spray of the sea;
And I rise to the height of a star,
Where I sing, eternally free.

I am one with the pulse of the heart,
With the ebb and the flow of the tide;
I am come, I am gone, I am part
Of the world on the farther side.

I am wild, I am tame, I am coy,
As I slip from the bow and the strings;
I am born of a flame; I am Joy—
I am born of the soul that sings.

With a glory I come and I go,
Now a secret, a power, a breath,—
I am warm, I am cold as the snow,—
I am Life, I am Death.

—In December *Things and Thoughts.*

PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of Mr. Reed.—The late Thomas B. Reed will be remembered for his keen wit and brilliancy of repartee. Many good stories told of him are current at this time. We quote a few:

One day, while he was making a somewhat labored argument, an older member tried to break him up by putting a question to him suddenly and demanding an immediate answer. Reed gave the answer readily. Then he paused, turned toward the speaker's desk and drawled out: "And now, having embalmed that fly in the liquid amber of my remarks, I will go on again." The house roared. The galleries took it up. The newspaper correspondents sent it flying all over the country, and, to his own surprise more than any one else's, Reed found himself a man of note from that hour.—*The Hartford Times.*

An important party measure was about to be voted on by the Fifty-first Congress, and the Republicans needed every vote. "Come at once," Speaker Reed telegraphed to Congressman Lansing of the Watertown (N. Y.) district. "Impossible," the Congressman wired back; "washout on line." Reed's reply to this was promptly wired, and was as follows: "Never mind little thing like that; buy another shirt and come on."—*The Hartford Times.*

When President McKinley was considering the appointment of a successor to John Russell Young as Librarian of Congress, ex-Representative Barrows of Massachusetts, was a candidate for the place. John D. Long was his most persistent champion, and Mr. Reed inquired of a friend the reason of Mr. Long's insistence.

"I suppose," was the reply, "that it is due to the Secretary's interest in things pertaining to the Unitarian Church. You know, Mr. Barrows is a Unitarian minister."

"You don't say so," responded Reed. "Why, I thought Barrows was a religious man."—*The New York Sun.*

WHEN speaking before the House, Mr. Reed avoided the customary tricks of the spreadeagle stump orator and contended himself with saying what he had to say in his own characteristic drawl, without any oratorical flourishes. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge came to Congress with the reputation of a "silver-tongued orator," and used in his speeches in the House all the expedients that Mr. Reed avoided. He could not speak for

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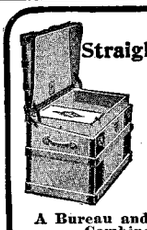

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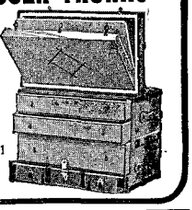

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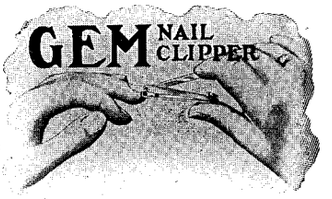

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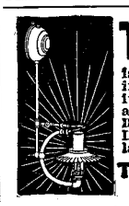

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five minutes, even on ordinary subjects, without falling into a funereal tone that grated exceedingly on Mr. Reed's sensibilities. One day, when Colonel Breckinridge was holding forth in his usual mourning cadences, Mr. Reed's attention was caught by the Colonel's melancholy tones. Turning to a friend, Mr. Reed asked in a drawling but solemn voice: "Judge, were you acquainted with the deceased?"—*The Hartford Times.*

Mr. Reed had fallen off in flesh a great deal of late years. When he was in Congress he was a tremendous man physically. One day during his Speakership, in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, a friend said to him:

"How much do you weigh?"

"I weigh two hundred pounds," said Mr. Reed.

"Oh, you weigh more than that," was the surprised reply. "You must weigh nearly three hundred pounds."

"No," said the Speaker, with an air of finality. "No gentleman weighs more than two hundred pounds."—*The New York Times.*

REED MEETS HIS MATCH.—He used to drop in at the queer old curiosity shop at the foot of the Capitol, kept by a quaint old character named Guild. Guild is a taciturn old man who seems to resent the presence of customers and who sells his curios as a favor. Reed used to spend hours there, delving among the old books, magazines, and engravings, watched with a suspicious eye by the old man. One day he picked up two fine engravings of Oliver Cromwell and asked how much they were.

"Five dollars, Mr. Reed," said Guild.

"Oh, you know who I am?" said Reed. "That is why you charge me such an outrageous price."

"It's five dollars to you and five dollars to anybody else," growled the old eccentric. "That's my price."

Reed went away, but he came back the next day and asked Guild again how much he wanted for the engravings.

"You know the price," grumbled Guild, and would say no more. He refused to answer any of Mr. Reed's arguments, and the Speaker went away defeated.

Months passed, and every day the persevering statesman dropped in and asked the price. The answer always was, "You know the price," and after that Guild locked himself up in silence and made no answer to the statesman's protests. Mr. Reed had met an antagonist he could not overcome. At last one day, after three months of daily visits, he walked in without a word, took up the engravings and handed Guild $5. Guild took them without a word.

Mr. Reed used to go in there daily after that. He struck up an acquaintance with the old man, and seemed to enjoy his eccentricity as much as he did the queer, tumble-down old store with its huddled stock.—*The New York Times.*

One day Mr. Reed was browsing in Guild's dingy bookshop. He took up a number of books and finally the novel "Scruples."

"What is the price of this?" asked Mr. Reed.

"A dollar, sir," replied the old man rather tartly.

"Too much," said Reed laconically, and laid the book down.

"Well, sir," retorted Guild, who has a sharp tongue of his own. "I don't know of any law you have passed that compels you to buy if you don't want to. Besides, I don't see what a member of Congress wants of a book with that title, anyway."

Reed broke into a hearty laugh, and as he rolled on down the avenue he was still smiling at the old man's reply.—*The New York Times.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Mix-up.—The following titles appeared in a London bookseller's catalog:

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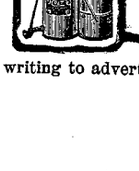

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SON OF THE HOUSE: "But I'd rather listen to *your* singing than to any amount of good music."—*Punch*.

Coming Events.

January 13–14.—Convention of the Union Lumber Dealers' Association, at Denver, Colo.

January 13.—Convention of the National Geographical Society, at Washington.

Convention of the National Board of Trade, at Washington.

January 14.—Convention of the New England Growers' Association, at Hartford, Conn.

January 14–15.—National Conference of Church Clubs, at Pittsburg.

January 20–22.—Convention of the International Sunday-School Field Workers, at Indianapolis.

January 19–24.—National Fanciers and Breeders' Association Exhibition, at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

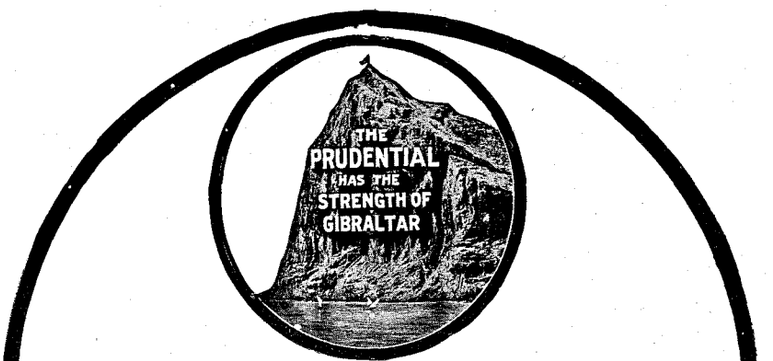
December 22.—Formal invitations are extended to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan trouble, the notes being handed to the American representatives in London and Berlin.

December 23.—The Red D Line steamer *Caracas* enters the port of La Guayra after slight opposition.

December 24.—The revolutionists are planning a march on Caracas by three roads.

December 25.—President Castro accepts the proposal that the case be submitted to The Hague Tribunal, making as a condition that the present blockade of Venezuelan ports cease and that the captured fleet be returned.

A Berlin newspaper declares that Germany



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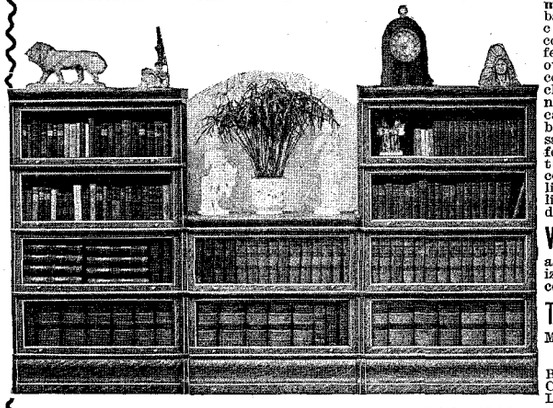

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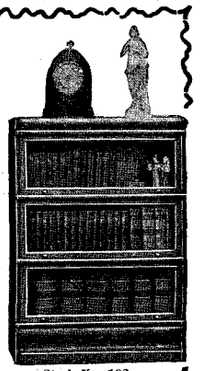

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will insist on the payment by Venezuela of some $350,000 before any arbitration begins.

December 26.—The Powers concerned in the Venezuelan controversy agree to submit the case to The Hague Tribunal.

December 28.—The revolutionists have renewed operations against the Government.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 22.—The Crown Princess of Saxony, it is reported, fled from Salzburg Castle on the night of December 11.

2,500 people are killed and 16,000 houses destroyed by the earthquake at Audigon, Turkestan.

December 24.—General Nord, the new Haitian President, takes the oath of office.

Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, dies at London.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is discovered in Geneva, where she is living under an assumed name, with her brother and a French tutor.

December 26.—Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain arrive at Durban, South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Miles arrives in Peking.

December 27.—The burial of the Archbishop of Canterbury takes place at Canterbury Cathedral.

Thirty persons are killed and many more injured in a train wreck at Wanstead, Ontario.

The Rumanian Senate adopts a measure providing for the naturalization of Jews.

December 28.—The Moorish troops are reported to have been defeated on December 22 by the forces of the pretender, two thousand of the Sultan's troops being killed or wounded.

Marconi continues to maintain daily wireless communication with Cornwall, England.

Domestic.

December 22.—Mascagni cancels all dates for his opera company, and brings his American tour to an end in Chicago.

The United States Supreme Court decides that an insurance policy on a man executed for murder is invalid.

Secretary Wilson raises the quarantine on cattle in Connecticut.

December 23.—The Cabinet meets and discusses the Venezuelan controversy and the advisability of the President's acting as arbitrator.

December 24.—The President receives the formal proposals of Great Britain and Germany requesting him to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy.

The text of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba is made public.

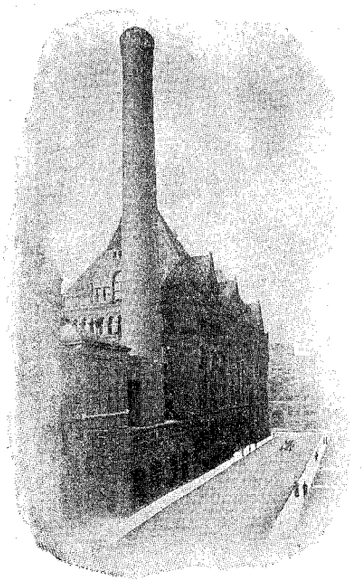
The H C. Frick Coke Company increases the wages of its twenty thousand employees eight per cent.

December 25.—The charge of lavish expenditure of money by the Isthmian Canal Commission made by Representative Hepburn is to be investigated by Congress.

December 27.—Notes are exchanged between Washington, London, Berlin, Rome, and Caracas regarding the method of submitting the Venezuelan dispute to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

Baron von Hengelmüller, Ambassador to the United States from Austria, presents his credentials to the President.

President Roosevelt receives a letter from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in which he declares that the European Powers intended to obliterate The Hague Tribunal, and that the President by his action had saved the integrity of that court.



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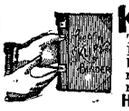

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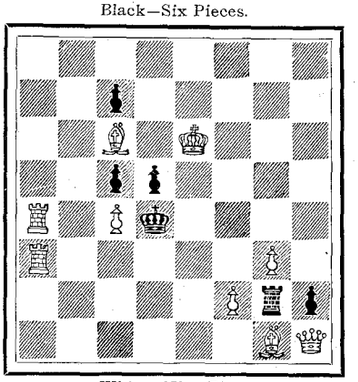
THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 787.

CV. MOTTO: "Alia tentanda via est."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

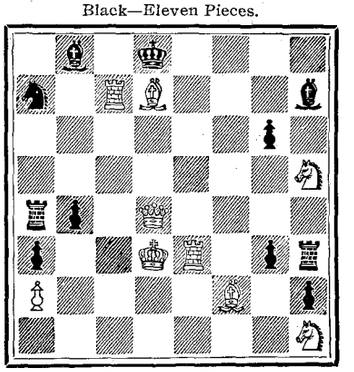
8; 2p5; 2B1K3; 2pp4; R1Pk4; R5P1; 5Prp; 6BQ.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 788.

CVI.—MOTTO: "Nota Bene II."

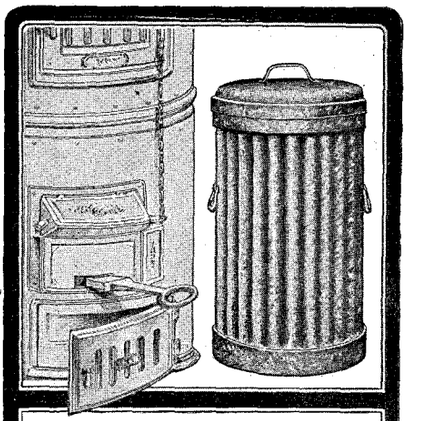
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1b1k4; s1RB3b; 6p1; 7S; rp1Q4; p2KR1pr; P4B1p; 7S.

White mates in two moves.



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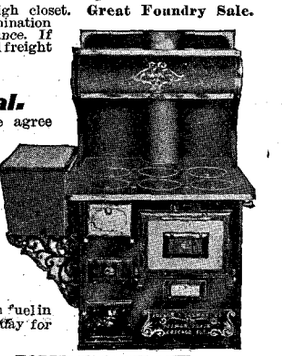

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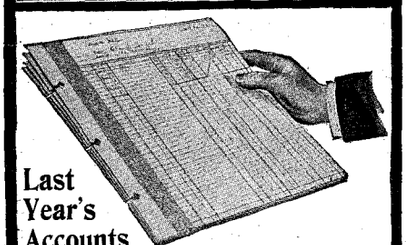

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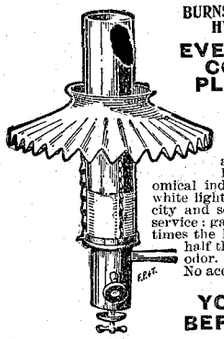

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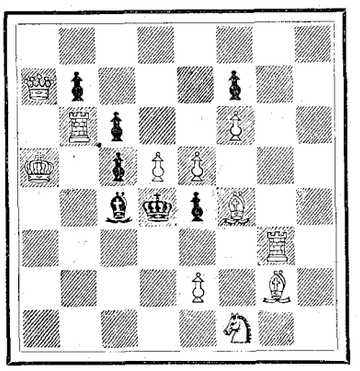
Problem 789.

CVII.—MOTTO: "A Flash-light."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

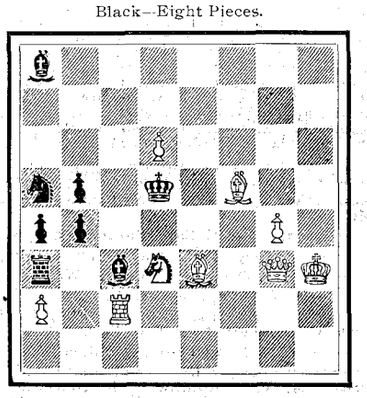
8; Q p 3 p 2; 1 R p 2 P 2; K 1 p P P 3; 2 b k p B 2; 6 R 1; 4 P 1 B 1; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 790.

CVIII.—MOTTO: "Sibboleth."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b 7; 8; 3 P 4; s p 1 k 1 B 2; p p 4 P 1; r 1 b S B 1 Q K; P 1 R 5; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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No. 772. XC.: Q—K Kt 8.

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	P x P		K—Q 4		
			.....		Kt—K 7, mate
		2.	K—B 4	3.	

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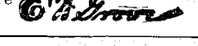
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature  on every box, 25c.

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.....	Kt—K 7	Kt—Kt 6, mate	
1. P—Q 5	2. K—Q 3	3.	
	.....	Kt—B 6 mate	
	2. P x P	3.	
	.....	Kt—Kt 6, mate	
	2. Kt—Q sq	3.	
.....	B—Kt 7 ch	P—K 5, mate	
1. Kt—B 4	2. K—Q 3	3.	
.....	P—B 4 ch	B—B 2, mate	
1. Other	2 K x P	3.	

No. 774. XCII.

Q—K 4	B—B 5 dbl. ch	Kt—Q 7, mate	
1. P x Q	2. K x B	3.	
	.....	B—Q 6, mate	
	2. K—K 4	3.	
.....	Q—K 7 ch	B—B 5, mate	
1. Q or B x R	2. K x Q	3.	
.....	Q—K 8 !	Kt—B 5, mate	
1. P x R	2. l t x Q	3.	
.....	Q K 6 ch	Kt—B 5, mate	
1. Kt x P	2. kt x Q	3.	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa; J. L. W., Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.

771, 772: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Hon. A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.

771, 772, 773: "A. C. San," Saranac Lake, N. Y.

771, 772, 773, 774: H. Hornady, Birmingham, Ala.

771, 772, 774: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

771, 774: W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.

772: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.

772, 773, 774: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

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(772): "A clever trick"—M. M.; "Among the best"—G. D.; "Clumsy, cramped, and uninviting"—H. W. B.; "Nothing much"—A. C. W.; "Of mixed values, in which skill is more apparent than genius"—J. C. J. W.; "A subtle key"—W. R. C.

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In addition to those reported, Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass., got 765; T. O. B., 767 and 770; S. W. Le Neve, Dewey, Ill., 767, 768, 770; H. C. Hornady, Birmingham, Ill., 767-770.

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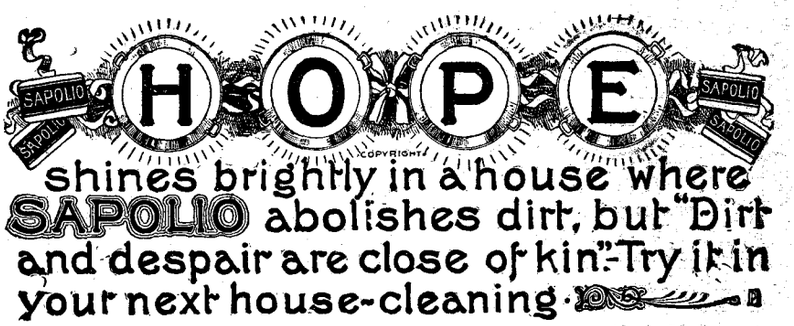

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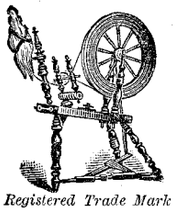

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